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Hussein, in Signal to the PLO, Moves to Tighten Jordan's West Bank Border

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Early this month, at the two narrow bridges that link the Israeli-occupied West Bank to Jordan and, through it, to the rest of the Arab world, more than two dozen Palestinians traveling east were turned back by Jordanian authorities.

The reasons were murky and the new restrictions on entry did not appear to be imposed uniformly.

But fueled by reports in Al Quds, an East Jerusalem Arab newspaper with close ties to Jordanian officials in Amman, the word spread quickly in the West Bank: King Hussein was beginning to close Jordan's open door to the Palestinians in the aftermath of the collapse of his talks with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On Tuesday the Jordanian government took another step in that direction. The Interior Ministry announced that henceforth Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip would be allowed to enter the country only across the Jordan River bridges.

The purpose of the regulation is to prevent Palestinians from evading restrictions on their length of stay in Jordan by using exit routes through Israel or Egypt.

It has become clear that the breakdown in the Hussein-Arafat talks and the failure of President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace initiative have returned the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to an emotional level — a demographic struggle over where the stateless Palestinians will live and who will be responsible for them.

In that struggle, Jordan has made clear it will act above all to protect what it considers its own national interests.

Jordan has absorbed two huge waves of Palestinians — in 1948 when Israel was created and after the 1967 war in which Israel captured the West Bank from Jordanian control.

As a result, an estimated 60 percent of Jordan's 2.4 million people claim some Palestinian background.

How far King Hussein is prepared to go in restricting the flow of Palestinians into Jordan is not yet clear. But he has several measures under consideration and his reasons for taking steps now, according to Jordanian and Western diplomatic sources, are no mystery.

Fearful of a mass migration of Palestinians as Israeli settlements in the West Bank continues, Hussein, in the words of one diplomat, is "laying down a marker" that there are limits to the number of Palestinians that Jordan can absorb.

Beyond that, Hussein, who is described as frustrated and angry at the collapse of his talks with Mr. Arafat, is said to hope that eventually he can pressure the West Bank Palestinians into demanding a solution of the PLO's objections to President Reagan's peace initiative or even breaking openly with the organization.

This could lead to what Hussein wants but was denied by the PLO in April — Palestinian authorization for him to enter negotiations under the Reagan plan on the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

But there is also widespread skepticism that this latter objective can be achieved soon or that Hussein will be willing or able to impose stringent restrictions on the flow of traffic east.

Two former West Bank mayors who are among the most prominent Palestinian residents of Jordan, Fahd Kawasmeh of Hebron and Mohammad Hassan Milhem of Halhoul, both deposed and deported by Israel, said in separate interviews that they were confident Hussein would not "wash his hands" of the West Bank and Gaza and throw the problem entirely into the lap of the PLO, as some fear.

Jordan and the West Bank are too closely linked by history, geography and psychology, and Hussein too limited in the actions he could take, for the king to turn his back on the Palestinians, they said.

Both also contended that without credible signs that the United States is prepared to back up its peace initiative by forcing a curb on Israeli settlements, no amount of Jordanian pressure is likely to have the desired political effect in the West Bank.

So far, Jordan's restrictions have been mild. They involve turning back people of Jordanian service age, 16 to 26 years old, group Amman believes might contain the greatest number of potential troublemakers.

But according to sources here, Jordan is discussing and is likely soon to approve more sweeping measures designed to discourage emigration from the West Bank.

These include, the sources said, allowing most West Bank Palestinians to remain in Jordan for only one to three months and requiring Palestinians who travel through Jordan to other Arab countries to return every year or so, to prevent Israeli authorities from claiming they have abandoned their homes.

Whether all of these measures will be promulgated and how strictly they will be enforced at the Allenby and Damiya bridges, the two crossing points between the West Bank and Jordan, are matters of intense speculation here.

The measures under discussion by Hussein were foreshadowed by his April 10 statement on the breakdown of his talks with Mr. Arafat.

"We leave it to the PLO and the Palestinian people to choose the ways and means for the salvation of themselves and their land, and for the realization of their declared aims in the manner they see fit," Hussein said. Jordan, he said, will take "all steps necessary to safeguard our national security in all its dimensions."

In a television interview in Washington on Sunday, that was broadcast here, Hussein's younger brother, Crown Prince Hassan, elaborated on Jordan's evolving policy.

He said Jordan would impose measures "aimed only at restricting the demographic move" of Palestinians out of the West Bank, suggesting that there will be no curbs on the flow of agricultural and other products that are vital to the territory's struggling economy.

"Just to sit back and say Jordan can be the repository is just impossible," Hassan said. "We cannot be a stable repository. Our per capita income has gone up from less than \$400 after the 1967 war to \$2,000, which in relative terms is good. But we can't maintain the standard of living or improve on it if suddenly a deluge of people descends on our head."

The deluge that Hassan said he fears could result from the stepped-up Israeli settlement of the West Bank and increasingly harsh measures by Israeli authorities.

Convinced that the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin hopes to empty the West Bank of much of its Arab population to ease the territory's absorption by (Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

U.S.-Soviet Summit Likely Next Year, Reagan Declares

By Helen Thomas
United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that "a summit is likely" next year between himself and Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader. He also said he was prepared to move forward with the suspended sale of F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel.

In an interview, President Reagan said the Soviet Union and the United States had maintained "contact at every level," and reported that since he took office there had been no confrontations with Moscow that threatened to escalate to a nuclear exchange.

"I believe... that a summit is likely. I can't give you a time," Mr. Reagan said.

He said he would "not be optimistic about this year," and cited "more possibility of next year."

The president repeated his insistence that a summit must be preceded by an agenda "in which you both agree that there are some things you can probably agree on."



Some persons gave victory signs during the funeral procession for Grzegorz Przenyk in Warsaw on Thursday.

20,000 in Warsaw March in Funeral For Activist's Son

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Twenty thousand Poles went to the funeral Thursday of a youth whose mother said he was beaten to death by the police, turning the services into the biggest Solidarity demonstrations in the capital since martial law was imposed 17 months ago.

The once-familiar red signature of the outlawed independent trade union was fastened proudly to the front of the coffin of 18-year-old Grzegorz Przenyk, and as the sprawling procession trudged for nearly two hours to the cemetery, mourners held up the two-fingered V-sign that has become the symbol of resistance to the authorities.

A hushed gasp, then a burst of applause ran through the packed Roman Catholic church where the funeral Mass was held, and through the thousands listening to the loudspeakers in the surrounding streets, as a telegram from Solidarity's founder, Lech Walesa, was read.

"Every death is painful, but this one is especially brutal," Mr. Walesa said. "It will not be forgotten."

The incident attracted widespread attention because Barbara Sadowska, the mother of the dead youth, is a well-known poet, a member of the suspended writer's union and a volunteer at a church-sponsored committee to aid the families of jailed or interned Solidarity activists.

Mrs. Sadowska herself was one of several people beaten on May 3 by a band of about 20 undercover policemen, who broke through the back door of a convent to attack the aid committee in St. Martin's Church in the Old Town district.

The incident thus at once encompassed the most disaffected elements of Polish society: the young, intellectuals, many church activists and supporters of the banned union.

Mr. Przenyk and several friends were stopped by a police patrol in the Old Town around 7 P.M. last Thursday and asked for their papers, according to church and family sources. They had been celebrating, as is traditional, their passing the first stage of the high school final exams.

He was taken to a police station and emerged about 45 minutes later in an ambulance, which took him to a first-aid station, where his mother found him. Doctors operated on him for massive internal injuries for five hours Friday night but he died at noon on Saturday.

The incident at first was not mentioned in the Polish press, although it was reported by Western correspondents here. On Wednesday, an official announcement was issued declaring that "an energetic investigation was launched to expose the whole truth" by the Warsaw public prosecutor.

The police had previously said the youth had been in a drunken brawl and was already injured when he was picked up.

News of the funeral spread by word of mouth, by notices posted in churches and underground leaflets handed out by students. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Israeli Jets Buzz Beirut Despite Pact

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Two Israeli fighter planes swooped low over Beirut on Thursday, breaking the cease-fire pact and an uneasy calm, as Syria stepped up its criticism of stalled American-led efforts to get foreign troops out of Lebanon.

The reason for the Israeli move, which occurred two days after Israel and Lebanon signed an agreement for the withdrawal of Israeli troops, was not known.

There have been many Israeli flights over northern and southern Lebanon but rarely over Beirut since the end of last summer's Israeli siege of the city.

Meanwhile, Lebanon's state radio reported Thursday that a U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, would seek Saudi Arabia's help in trying to persuade Syria to negotiate a troop withdrawal accord with Lebanon similar to the U.S.-sponsored Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

As Mr. Habib left for Saudi Arabia, Lebanon dispatched Foreign Minister Elias Salem to Italy, France and West Germany.

Officials in Beirut said Mr. Salem would seek to get more troops for the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon. The officials said Mr. Salem is expected ask West Germany to join the force.

Syria vowed Thursday never to surrender the "liberated" areas of Lebanon in the strongest indication yet that Damascus will not bring home its troops.

7 Socialist Leaders Back French Stand

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — Seven Socialist governments, meeting here to propose plans for economic growth, asserted Thursday that reduction of the U.S. budget deficit was an "irreversible condition" for a sustained international recovery.

International currency markets must be stabilized and the "dollar must halt its erratic movements," the governments said in a joint declaration. They described France's proposal for an international conference to reorganize the world monetary order as a desirable step.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France, the meeting's organizer, said its purpose was not to give France a mandate to defend Socialist positions at the seven-nation economic summit in Williamsburg, Virginia. But Prime Minister Olaf Palme of Sweden said he hoped the gathering and its conclusions would reinforce President Francois Mitterrand's hand. He will be the only Socialist leader at the summit, which starts May 28.

The meeting was also attended by Prime Ministers Karel Sbor of Finland and Andreas Papandreu of Greece; Habib Thiam, president of the National Assembly of Senegal; and Mario Soares, who is to lead the next government in Portugal. The Socialist government of Spain also sent a representative.

Mr. Mauroy sought to separate the Socialist governments from responsibility for the recession. Although Social Democrats in Sweden, for example, have been in power for 45 of the last 51 years, he called the recession "the crisis of the capitalist system."

The joint declaration contained six propositions for economic growth based on what was described as a "less restrictive" international orientation of economic policies.

"Lowering interest rates, first of all in the United States, is of capital importance," the first point on the statement said. It said this would permit developing countries in limit debt servicing charges.

The Socialists said they expected "their industrial partners, particularly the United States, to make a full contribution to world recovery. A reduction of the large United States budget deficit, which causes an excessive rise in interest rates and the exchange rate of the dollar, is an indispensable condition to bring about a noninflationary recovery and to permit world industry to adapt to the technological changes now under way."

East-West trade must not be called into question when it is based on "the principal of mutual advantage," they said.

The group gave particular stress to the idea of developing ties between the industrialized and developing worlds. They called for stabilization of raw material prices through establishment of a common fund and through more favorable financial conditions for Third World countries.

They also advocated greater efforts to provide jobs for young people, and succeed higher productivity as a noninflationary way to respond to increased demand.

Soviet Prints Warning on Polish Revolt

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The authoritative Soviet journal, Kommunist, published one of the most pessimistic assessments of the situation in Poland on Thursday, warning that the Polish Communist authorities still face the threat of a counter-revolution.

The article implicitly criticized the government of the Polish military ruler, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and seemed to reflect fresh Soviet concerns about a power struggle within the Polish party, a resurgence of street demonstrations against it and uncertainties surrounding the coming visit by Pope John Paul II.

It follows a sharp public attack earlier this month on the Polish party weekly Polityka and its former editor, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who is now deputy prime minister.

The article in Kommunist purported to be a summary of an analysis written by Jerzy Krzeszewski, hard-line deputy editor of the Polish party daily, Trybuna Ludu. Its publication was interpreted by observers here as being designed to strengthen the hand of pro-Soviet elements in the Polish leadership and induce General Jaruzelski to move against all forms of dissent and curb the activities of the Polish Roman Catholic Church.

According to the article, the relative quiet of recent months should not be interpreted as a warning of the threat to Communist rule.

"The evidence of danger from rightist forces and the threat of a counterrevolution have not disappeared," the article said. It said that militant opposition groups were being formed in churches, that intellectuals were largely opposed to the Jaruzelski regime and that younger workers were hostile to socialism.

"Anti-socialist opposition in Poland is not some kind of myth, it really does exist and it has not abandoned its plans. The most important of which is to destroy socialism and tear [Poland] out of the socialist community," the article said.

Missing Dioxin Found In Northern France

The Associated Press

ST. QUENTIN, France — Forty-one barrels of dioxin debris, sought throughout Europe, were located Thursday in Angoulême-le-Sart, a village of about 300 residents in northern France.

The prosecutor at St. Quentin, 17 miles (30 kilometers) northwest of the village, announced that the dioxin — a chemical described by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as "the most acutely toxic compound made by man" — had been found in an abandoned slaughterhouse.

On Thursday afternoon a police team searched the buildings owned by André Droy-Daubenton, a retired butcher who lives next to the slaughterhouse, which has been unused for two decades.

The dioxin, which disappeared from a warehouse here, was the subject of a search and controversy involving the governments and police of Italy, France, Switzerland and West Germany. There were rumors that the chemical had been moved to East Germany.

The dioxin was left after a 1976 explosion at a chemical plant in Seveso, Italy, run by a subsidiary of the Swiss company Hoffmann-La Roche.

The barrels are said to contain two tons of inert material mixed with seven ounces (200 grams) of dioxin. On the basis of animal tests in the United States, dioxin is 150,000 times more toxic than cyanide.

In Paris, the Justice Ministry said a statement had been taken from Bernard Paringaue, the owner of Marseilles-based Spedice, which was subcontracted to dispose of the material. He has been in jail since March 30 for refusing to divulge its whereabouts.

English Seems to Be the Leader in India's Linguistic Sweepstakes

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — After three decades of often bitter squabbling over what the national language of this country of many languages should be, it appears that English is winning.

Despite long-standing official attempts to make Hindi the country's chief language at all levels, the language of the British colonizers has become the voluntary, preferred choice of urban Indians and India's educated, burgeoning middle class.

English is also the language of commerce, finance, science, technology and the social sciences. And, as even a casual look suggests, it is the main language of advertising, the most influential newspapers, the rapidly growing magazines and the budding national television network.

No longer a language strictly for the British-educated elite of pre-independence years, authorities say, English is now permeating areas it never reached before.

Schools in which English is the medium of instruction cannot seem to keep ahead of demand. In the relatively affluent Punjab, there are said to be 5,000 such schools, although many are of uncertain quality, catering to that state's substantial middle class.

"Even the poorest person would like to send his child to a school where the medium is English," said Dr. S.P. Bakshi, the principal of such an institution, New Delhi's Modern School, which has 1,100 applicants a year for 200 places. "They say, 'I'll cut back to only one meal a day to pay for it if you'll let my child in,'" he added.

Fluency in English greatly enhances the marriageability of middle-class daughters. And a sort of English chic has developed. "It is the fashion to learn English in the same way it is to have stereos and radios and electronic gadgets," Dr. Akhleshwar Jha, a linguist at Delhi University and a recognized authority on the subject, said recently.

English also commands respect. Rama Jha, a university English teacher and the wife of Dr. Jha, finds that on city buses "the conductor is very polite when you use English, but unpleasant and uncooperative otherwise."

Many authorities cite more substantial causes for the resurgence of English. One is that to the extent that English is becoming the language of the world and, particularly, of world commerce, science and technology, it is to the advantage of Indians to speak it.

Some authorities say further that the structure, vocabulary and flexibility of English give it an innate advantage over Hindi, which, according to Dr. Jha, "is not able to cope with the experiences of the modern world."

Finally, English is widely and increasingly viewed as a vital key to good jobs, financial success and personal advancement.

"Some of the people believe now that if you don't study English you're going to be a nobody, an ordinary person," Dr. Bakshi said. For urban jobs in the private sector, Dr. Jha said flatly, "English is a must."

Whatever the reasons, English is spoken the length and breadth of the land by many in India's modern sectors. "Infinitely more than Hindi," Dr. Jha wrote recently, English "has quietly established itself in India as its de facto national language."

However, some experts point out that English is still spoken by only 15 million to 20 million of the country's 700 million people. Furthermore, linguists say, Hindi has spread rapidly in the traditional, largely rural world in which most Indians live.

As many as 150 million Indians may now speak Hindi, far more than those who speak any other language. It is being more widely accepted in non-Hindi regions, authorities say, not least because it dominates the movies.

Some who favor English as the single national language argue that democracy demands it. Since the decisions that affect the lives of the most Indians are now primarily made in English, they argue, and the most trenchant discussions about what is going on in the country are carried on in the English news media, most Indians are increasingly cut off from public life.

Hindi and English are both established as official national languages for governmental use. Originally, Hindi was to stand alone. But opposition over the years from states where Hindi is not spoken, particularly in the south, has enabled English to hold its own in central government use.

Analysts on both sides of the argument concur that, for all the new vigor and popularity of English, it faces a quality problem: Although the use of English is increasing, authorities say, it is frequently spoken badly, and is even more frequently read and written with poor fluency.

Indian English has adopted many local words and expressions, while Hindi has incorporated many English words, resulting in a kind of cross-fertilization that may be producing a sort of "Hindish."

To Our Readers

The International Herald Tribune will begin a new facsimile printing operation at Sijthoff Pers in Rijswijk, near The Hague, in October. The printing site will be the sixth for this newspaper, which is published in Paris. It now prints simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong and Singapore.

The operation in the Netherlands will enable the Trib to get to readers earlier in the Benelux countries, in northern Germany and in Scandinavia. It will be our first new printing site in six years in our European home base after several years of developing printing operations in Asia.

Sijthoff Pers is one of the most advanced newspaper production sites in Europe. Its plant already prints a number of major Dutch daily and weekly newspapers, as well as the financial daily, Economisch Dagblad.

The Trib is exploring other possible printing locations, including southern Europe, the Middle East and other areas where we can cut transportation costs, improve delivery times and broaden our availability.

The Herald Tribune's paid circulation figures so far in 1983 show a growth of 7.8% worldwide and 5.1% in Europe over audited 1982 circulation.

Growing Notion of Fragility Invading France's Self-Image

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — Two years into Socialism, the French have begun to discuss the idea that their economic difficulties are whittling away at the country's place in world affairs.

Heavy foreign borrowing, the fall of the franc, unrelentingly poor economic statistics, skimming to the streets, attacks from the left and right on the policies of President François Mitterrand — all create a picture of a France in trouble, of a country increasingly limited to its possibilities to influence global policy.

Two stories to French newspapers made the point brutally this week while Mr. Mitterrand was stressing what he terms the role of the U.S. budget deficit as a cause of the continuing world recession. Le Canard Enchaîné, the unusually well-informed satirical weekly, told about Finance Minister Jacques Delors reporting to the cabinet that many Third World countries had stopped supporting French positions at a recent International Monetary Fund meeting. A commentary in Le Monde asked if France's friends would be so cruel as to remind it that to talk high and loud at the international table you've got to put your own house in order.

These days, France's success since Charles de Gaulle in portraying itself as an international factor of total independence and great ingenuity seems co-

dangered. In an international climate in which solvency has become a special measure of prestige, France, a growing debtor, must now seek foreign loans under relatively demeaning circumstances.

A loan of almost \$4 billion taken last week from the European Community means, in theory, that the EC has oversteer's rights to check the management of the French economy, an uncomfortable position for a country long accustomed to giving rather than taking lessons. And one worst-case theory — first suggested by presidential advisers to Mitterrand — presumably to gather support for the government's austerity program — holds that France could require IMF assistance by the end of the year.

France's non-Socialist allies find little amusement or secret satisfaction in its predicament; the country occupies too important a place in the parceling out of international burdens. Since taking office, Mr. Mitterrand has won the respect of the Atlantic alliance for his repeatedly stated concern about the Soviet Union's moving toward undisputed military dominance in Europe.

But there is doubt whether France can hold to the outline of its five-year military plan, which foresees maintenance at present strength of all its overseas outposts. The government says it will keep its commitments regardless of economic developments, but its

calculations on military spending appear to be based on extremely optimistic projections of its control over inflation. In the words of a defense expert who hopes the accounting is accurate, the program "has a fragile look."

This growing notion of fragility seems to be affecting the still widely held conviction that France is a

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rich, resourceful, innovative country whose strengths are beyond the reach of anything but rather temporary trouble.

In a week when U.S. economic indicators were improving, projections by French banks and government agencies found inflation growing at a rate of 9.2 percent for the last 12 months, exceeding government goals, and investment shrinking by about 4 percent during the year. Rather than decreasing consumption, a study reported, the government austerity plan would result in a reduction of savings, probably increasing the foreign debt.

Mr. Mitterrand came under hard attack in the same period. After long escaping direct public disapproval, the president is now judged unfavorably in a majority of public opinion polls. While the conservative opposition shouted its contempt for his government, more

important slippage in support took place within the Socialist Party and among the Communists, junior partners in the government.

Jean-Pierre Chevènement, the former Mitterrand cabinet minister who is chief of the Socialist Party's left wing, suggested that Socialism in France so far had boiled down to "helter-skelter reformism." By asserting that France was expecting "ambition, coherence and strength" from its leaders, he implied the country was not getting them. Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, said the government's program was not that of his party.

It is in this context that Mr. Mitterrand's urging for reorganization of the world monetary order has come. It is against this background, of signs of political weakness at home and dark economic perspectives, that Mr. Mitterrand has pressed Europe to tell the United States at the Williamsburg summit meeting that U.S. policy is one of the principal sources of the world recession.

After an inconclusive meeting this week with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, who made clear that he did not back Mr. Mitterrand's approach, some French are now asking out loud who is still listening to France.

To pound on the table, you need a fist, the leftist daily Libération reminded its readers. "France," it wrote, "doesn't have one."

WORLD BRIEFS

Russian Hints at Afghan Pullout

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Afghanistan is willing to set a timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops, provided it has guarantees against intervention from across its borders, the Soviet ambassador to Pakistan said in an interview published Thursday.

The Muslim, an Islamabad daily, quoted Ambassador Vitali Smirnov as saying that Moscow was also prepared to withdraw its "limited contingent," the phrase Soviet and Afghan officials use for the estimated 105,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

The main problem was to get international guarantees that there would be no intervention from across Afghanistan's borders, he said. Moscow and Kabul accuse the United States and China of helping the Moslem rebels fighting the Soviet-backed Afghan government.

French Officers Attack Army Plan

PARIS (Reuters) — A group of French Army officers publicly attacked government plans Thursday to reorganize the army and cut its manpower as parliament prepared to debate a five-year military spending program.

The anonymous group said in an article written for the newspaper Le Figaro that plans drawn up by Defense Minister Charles Hernu would undermine the army's effectiveness. Mr. Hernu's program, which puts emphasis on the nuclear deterrent, would reduce troop levels by 22,000 while creating a new rapid deployment force.

"What is in prospect is a land battle corps reduced in strength, with outdated weapons being replaced too slowly and a strategic doctrine which becomes less and less credible," the officers said. In a television interview, Mr. Hernu said "such articles aren't serious." He added, "If these are serving officers they should have the courage to identify themselves so that I can discuss the issue with them."

Mobutu Grants Political Amnesty

KINSHASA, Zaire (Reuters) — President Mobutu Sese Seko granted an amnesty Thursday to all political prisoners in Zaire. He also declared a general amnesty for all Zairian political refugees and said they should return to the country by the end of next month. It was not clear how many people were affected.

The London-based human rights group Amnesty International reported earlier this year that more than 200 people had been arrested in Zaire last year for allegedly opposing or criticizing the government.

The state news agency, AZAP, in March described the Amnesty report as "a load of low-grade title-tattle garnered from people of poor repute" that it said was "spoiled by an organization which thinks it can give moral lessons to a regime which has proved over almost 18 years it is serious and attached to democracy."

Russian Dissident Arrives in West

VIENNA (AP) — Sergei Batovrin, co-founder of an unofficial Soviet peace group, arrived from Moscow Thursday with his mother, wife and 14-month-old daughter and said he intended to emigrate to the United States to continue his peace campaign there.

"I had the choice between leaving and imprisonment," Mr. Batovrin said at Vienna's Schwechat airport. Since the independent activist group was founded last June Mr. Batovrin has been detained in a psychiatric hospital and put under house arrest 12 times.

Although Soviet authorities had offered him exit papers some time ago, he refused, believing "my activity in the Soviet peace movement was much more important." He said his group had 16 members and 900 sympathizers in 12 Soviet cities. Three members are currently under arrest and one is awaiting trial, he said.

Meanwhile, the official news agency Tass reported from Moscow that Leonid Borodin, a dissident writer accused of promoting subversion through works published abroad, was sentenced Thursday to 10 years in a labor camp to be followed by five years internal exile.

Private Jet Disappears Over Ocean

LONDON (AP) — Failure of the oxygen system may have knocked out the three-man crew of a West German executive jet that flew 1,600 miles (2,560 kilometers) off coast across Northern Europe and apparently crashed into the ocean, aviation experts said Thursday.

The plane ran out of fuel over the North Atlantic Wednesday night, 200 miles south of Iceland, U.S. officials said. A search for the wreckage was called off early Thursday, and the three crewmen — all of them pilots — were presumed dead. British pilots sent up to check on the aircraft after radio contact had been lost said they could see no one in the cockpit as the plane flew, apparently on automatic pilot.

Air Traffic GmbH, the West German charter company that owned the plane, said it was on a test flight from Vienna to Hamburg. It failed to land in Hamburg and then crashed, apparently on automatic pilot, at 43,000 feet (about 13,000 meters) out over the North Atlantic.

Race Law Is Upheld in Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — A law in Louisiana declaring anyone with 1/32d "Negro blood" to be legally black has been upheld by a state judge.

The law had been challenged by Saucie Quillory Phipps, 48, a descendant of a black slave woman and a white Louisiana planter, designated as black on her birth certificate, although her skin is white. Her lawyer, Brian Beggs, who argued that the practice of assigning racial designation on birth certificates is unconstitutional, said he would appeal Wednesday's ruling.

The 1970 law is the only one of its kind in the United States. Ron Davis, assistant state attorney general, defended it by saying some classification was needed to carry out genetic disease prevention and to comply with federal record-keeping requirements.

For the Record

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — The ruling United National Party scored a landslide victory in parliamentary and local elections, according to results announced early Thursday. The party won 13 of the 17 parliamentary seats at stake, with one yet to be declared.

JOHANNESBURG (WP) — John Rees, former chief executive of the South African Council of Churches and now head of the Institute of Race Relations, was given a suspended prison sentence of 10 years Thursday and fined the equivalent of \$27,600 for fraud in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan announced Thursday that he would nominate L. Paul Bremer 3d, a career foreign service officer, to be the U.S. ambassador to the Netherlands. He would succeed Willem J. Deyess.

20,000 Join Funeral For Youth in Warsaw

(Continued from Page 1)

The police, however, who frequently display an intimidating array of water cannons and armored vehicles, kept a low profile.

The Warsaw underground leader, Zbigniew Bujak, circulated a clandestine statement, reaching Western journalists Thursday, in which he denounced the "beastly practices" of the riot police and called for public condemnation of "violent measures against unarmed citizens."

Although the martial-law authorities appeared to have broken up the once-powerful Solidarity organization with their tough police tactics, the spirit has stubbornly resurfaced, most notably with mass demonstrations on May 1 and 3.

The funeral Mass was in St. Stanislaw's Church, which regularly holds a Mass for Solidarity at the end of each month. About 30 priests in purple vestments lined the altar and the Mass was celebrated by Bishop Wladyslaw Mizielicki.

As the services ended, the priests cautioned everyone not to chant, sing or give any pretext for disturbances during the funeral procession. Students, mostly to mourning garb of black and white, carried the coffin and wreaths of flowers, but the crowd was made up of all ages and sprinkled with priests and nuns.

The procession sprawled far more than a mile as it made its way to the cemetery. Flowers of red and white, the national colors, were draped on the coffin.

Test-Tube Baby in Asia

SINGAPORE — A 25-year-old woman gave birth here Thursday to a 5.5-pound (2.5-kilogram) boy, described by medical officials here as Southeast Asia's first baby conceived outside the womb.

U.S., Allies Said to Agree on Pact To Minimize Conflicts at Summit

By Jim Hoagland

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has won tentative agreement from six other industrialized nations to adopt a joint economic recovery policy that will minimize trade and monetary conflicts at their summit conference in Williamsburg, Virginia, according to informed sources.

The U.S. working paper on the summit, presented at a preparatory meeting in Paris last week, is an effort to avoid confrontation and to strike a balance between U.S. concern over East-West trade and European demands for U.S. action on high interest rates, budget deficits and volatile foreign exchange markets, the sources said Wednesday.

In addition to seeking to reduce the conflicts that marked last year's seven-nation economic summit, the Reagan administration will reportedly seek a political declaration at the meeting this month, endorsing the scheduled deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe starting in December.

The U.S. paper was drawn up by the undersecretary of state for economic affairs, W. Allen Wallis. It represents a senior-level consensus within the Reagan administration but does not have the formal approval of the White House or the other six governments, which asked in Paris for more time to consider it.

The paper should not be confused with a classified memorandum Mr. Wallis prepared for President Ronald Reagan to March. U.S. officials in Washington told the International Herald Tribune on Thursday.

The earlier paper was an internal U.S. government document and "is out of date," one official said in a telephone interview. He emphasized that the new paper was "one of a number of preparatory documents" that have been prepared for the leaders by their personal representatives in the past several weeks and will be used by the representatives to brief summit participants.

"It has no status but does represent an inventory of the issues," another official said of the latest paper.

It is the only document now under consideration as a basis for a joint statement at the conference's end, and sources from three countries predicted that only minor changes would be asked if the United States, as host nation, for-

Nakasone Plans Middleman Role

United Press International

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Thursday that he planned to speak for the Third World at the summit conference this month in Williamsburg, Virginia, among leaders of the world's seven leading industrialized nations.

Mr. Nakasone said at a news conference that he would act as a middleman for developing countries because the leaders of Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines — the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — "asked me to speak for them and speak for the Southern Hemisphere" at the meeting.

The prime minister also sought to play down U.S.-Japanese trade frictions. Calling himself an optimist, he said it was inevitable that problems would arise from time to time "between two countries with such huge economic strength."

He put the draft forward as a final communiqué.

A spokesman for Mr. Wallis described the paper Wednesday as a "jointly developed" outline of the subjects to be taken up at the summit and cautioned that the leaders should still make extensive changes.

He declined to go into the details of the document.

The Reagan administration has resisted the precedent of having a final communiqué drafted before the summit and will leave the decision on issuing such a document until the meeting's final day in an attempt to encourage more spontaneous discussion, U.S. officials say. To the same end, some summit sessions will be limited to the leaders alone.

Sharp criticism this week of U.S. monetary policy by President François Mitterrand of France and his earlier call for a "new Bretton Woods" conference to return to fixed exchange rates have raised apprehension about U.S.-French clashes at the summit. But preparatory work for the meeting appears to have smoothed the way for compromises on the most controversial issues.

Acknowledging that serious unemployment exists and claiming partial success to the fight against inflation, the document calls on the seven nations to com-

mit themselves to a "common approach to a sustained recovery" that would include "action now" to develop cooperative consultations on policies and exchange-market conditions. While specifying that the decision to support currencies would be left to each nation, it establishes the principle of coordinated intervention that France seeks.

Moreover, in a section on "Longer Term Goals and Decisions," the United States would agree to an effort by International Monetary Fund directors and the seven countries' finance ministers to improve the international monetary system and to consider holding a high-level monetary conference.

The document also recommends that the summit acknowledge that high budget deficits promote "too high real interest rates, which provoke distortions and volatility to exchange rates." France complains that the continuing spread of eight to nine points between the U.S. inflation rate and commercial interest rates drains capital from Europe and keeps the value of the dollar too high.

In a phrase that would provide a politically useful bow to President Reagan but that is likely to be the subject of debate, the paper would have the summit encourage governments "to reduce excessive budget deficits, especially by reducing expenditures."

Discord also came on the document's relatively low-key references to East-West trade. Disputes on that subject after the Versailles summit last year triggered the Reagan administration's attempt to impose sanctions against companies in Europe that participated in the construction of the Soviet natural gas pipeline.

When Mr. Reagan lifted the sanctions in November, he said the Europeans had agreed to impose tougher restrictions on East-West trade and the flow of technology to Communist nations. The Europeans said they had agreed only to studies of the subject by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the coordinating committee of technology exports known as COCOM.

The working paper calls on the summit to agree to act on the conclusions of those studies as they stand at the time of the meeting. Conference sources say the conclusions are sufficiently flexible to permit broad agreement.

One of the reasons cited for the U.S. withdrawal from the ILO in 1977 was that Israel was regularly condemned by the annual conference without debate being based on firsthand information.

Largely as a result of this, the ILO began sending missions to the territories in 1978. This year the ILO team acknowledges that during the 1970s, real economic growth in the territories rose at an annual rate of 8.8 percent and unemployment fell from 4.1 percent in 1970 to less than 1 percent at the end of 1982.

But, the ILO report warns, the impressive statistics have not meant a corresponding increase in jobs in the territories themselves because of mass migration of workers to Israel and to Arab countries. The number of Arab workers in Israel rose from 5,000 in 1968 to more than 100,000 in 1982.

Throughout the same period the number of jobs in the territories actually declined by 0.8 percent a year.

The ILO report says that one of the sectors most seriously affected by the trend is agriculture. Another, it says, is small Arab enterprises, whose "already fragile economic viability" has been undermined



RETURN KICK — A student in Lyons booted a tear-gas canister back at police during demonstrations in which several persons were hurt. A major student protest is scheduled for Tuesday in Paris at the National Assembly.

ILO Report Criticizes Israeli Economic Rule

By Iain Guest

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The International Labor Organization has warned in a report that the economy of the occupied Arab territories and the livelihood of its work force are now almost completely dependent upon Israel.

The report, which has implications for the financial viability of any independent Palestinian state, was prepared for the ILO's forthcoming annual conference by two senior officials who visited the territories and neighboring Arab states in March.

One diplomat in Geneva predicted that the debate could be an explosive one and that the ILO could find itself squeezed between Arab frustration over Israel's actions in Lebanon and the occupied territories and the determination of the United States to ensure that Israel is not unfairly criticized.

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Winds Kill 76 in Vietnam

BANGKOK — At least 76 people were killed and many were injured in whirlwinds in central Vietnam this week, the Vietnam news agency reported Thursday.

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BAHRAIN THE

Senate Approves Bill To Outlaw Hiring of Illegal Aliens in U.S.

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has passed a comprehensive immigration bill that would outlaw the hiring of illegal aliens and offer amnesty to more than one million people who are in the United States illegally.

The final vote Wednesday on the bill was 76-18. The Senate passed a similar bill in August, but it died when the House failed to act on it.

The Reagan administration generally supports the legislation, having made similar proposals itself. The bill, sponsored by Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, is designed to curtail unlawful immigration by denying jobs to illegal aliens, which is presumed to be their main reason for coming to the United States. The bill now goes to the House, where similar legislation is awaiting a floor vote.

Senator Simpson said the legislation was needed because "the first duty of a sovereign nation is to control its borders, and we don't."

The bill sets a scale of fines and prison terms for employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens. Employers would be required to ask job applicants for documents verifying they are either citizens or aliens with work permits.

In its report on the bill, the Senate Judiciary Committee stressed that it was "most emphatically not requiring or permitting the development of an internal passport or 'national ID card.'"

At present, Senator Simpson said, "it's legal for an employer to hire an illegal alien, but it's illegal for the illegal alien to work." He said his bill was aimed at ending the anomaly, which he described as "an extraordinary departure from sanity."

U.S. immigration and census officials estimate that one million to two million illegal aliens, eight million in all, are in the United States. Senator Simpson said that immediately became legal, permanent residents after five years could apply for citizenship.

Illegal aliens who arrived from Jan. 1, 1977, to Dec. 31, 1979, could obtain legal status as "temporary residents" and, after three years, they could become permanent residents.

However, illegal aliens who arrived after 1979 would not be eligible for the amnesty and could still be subject to deportation under the existing law. The House bill is more liberal in this regard and sets

Jan. 1, 1982, as the cutoff date for aliens seeking legal status.

The Senate report on the Simpson bill said it would make the biggest change in the immigration law since 1952, when the McCarran-Walter Act established the basic rules for admitting and excluding aliens. Congress amended the law in 1965 to abolish "national origin" quotas that favored European immigrants.

Under the Simpson bill, an employer would be subject to a civil penalty of \$1,000 for each illegal alien hired. After the first offense, the penalty would be increased to \$2,000 for each illegal alien. In addition, the bill says that a "pattern or practice" of such violations would be a crime, for which the employer could be imprisoned for six months and fined \$1,000.

Business groups, such as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States have opposed penalizing employers, saying that would shift the burden of enforcing the immigration law from the government to private industry, making businesses into policemen.

G. John Tyne, director of labor law for the chamber, said Wednesday night that the Senate bill would create a "paperwork nightmare for small business." The chamber prefers the House Judiciary Committee's bill, under which record-keeping is optional until an employer is found to have illegal aliens in his work force.

By a vote of 62-33, the Senate Wednesday approved an amendment to require immigration agents to obtain search warrants before entering open fields to seize people whom they believe to be illegal aliens.

The Senate also approved an amendment offered by Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, that would require the government to reimburse the states for the cost of holding illegal aliens in prison. Senator D'Amato said there were more than 4,000 illegal aliens in prisons across the country.

Arnold Torres, executive director of the League of United Latin American Citizens, said Hispanic groups opposed the bill because they feared it would lead to an increase in employment discrimination against Hispanic Americans. The final obstacle to Senate passage was resolved Wednesday under a compromise to preserve legal protections for aliens. This permits full judicial review of deportation, exclusion and asylum cases in the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Approval of Reagan in Survey Is at Highest Level Since 1981

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Public approval of President Ronald Reagan's handling of his job has rebounded to its highest level in nearly 18 months, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll, which shows the rise is clearly tied to a growing perception that the nation's economy is improving.

More people view Mr. Reagan positively now than in any Post-ABC poll since November 1981 and fewer view him negatively than in any since January 1982. The turnaround has occurred since this January, when government statistics and leading economists began to point to an economic recovery.

The new poll showed 53 percent saying that they "approved" of the way Reagan is handling his job as president, and 42 percent saying that they disapproved. In January, the figures were almost exactly reversed, with 42 percent saying that they approved and 54 percent saying that they disapproved.

However, various groups remain sharply polarized in their views toward Mr. Reagan, with some looking at him extremely favorably and others extremely harshly. Relatively few take a middle ground.

In addition, there is still majority disapproval of important, specific aspects of Mr. Reagan's presidency, including his handling of unemployment, his proposed cuts in social programs and his administration's handling of the economy. Mr. Reagan's handling of the economy is improving because more widespread, Mr. Reagan has made some gains even among groups most disloyal to him. Democratic voters, for example, rated Mr. Reagan negatively by 77 percent to 20 percent in January. Now they disapprove by only 64 percent to 29 percent.



SAKHAROV DAY — President Ronald Reagan gets applause after signing a resolution proclaiming May 21 Andrei Sakharov Day. In the ceremony Wednesday, he condemned Soviet treatment of the dissident Soviet physicist and called for the immediate end of his internal exile. Standing behind the president are, from left, Representative James A. Courter, Republican of New Jersey; Senator Robert Dole, Republican of Kansas; Tatiana Yankelovich, Mr. Sakharov's stepdaughter; Representative Gus Yatron, Democrat of Pennsylvania; and Representative Jack Kemp, Republican of New York.

9 White House Guards Fail Test for Drugs

By Mike Sager
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Nine members of the army's elite White House guard company are being reassigned after an unannounced urinalysis test revealed traces of marijuana.

The test was administered to the 50 members of the First Platoon, E Company, 3d Infantry. The army's White House guard unit, a select corps of 200 enlisted men who perform ceremonial duties, is attached to the Old Guard at Fort Myer, Virginia, the oldest active infantry unit in the army.

The offending soldier, according to Colonel Jamie Walton, a spokesman for the army, are awaiting reassignment, and disciplinary action, such as extra duty, suspension of pay or reduction in grade is also pending. The White House press office Wednesday declined comment on the incident.

Two of the soldiers were contacted Wednesday for comment. Both declined to be quoted by name.

One, a 23-year-old private, said, "I don't smoke marijuana. I'm around some people who do, but I don't smoke it myself."

"One morning they told us we were going to take a test. They handed out specimen bottles," the private said. The nine, he said, asked to be retested but were refused.

Random urine tests for marijuana use have been administered in the armed forces at the discretion of commanding officers since the beginning of last year.

A survey of drug use in the armed forces to be released soon, shows that 22 percent of enlisted men and women use marijuana at least once a month, down from 37 percent in 1980, the Defense Department said. Since early 1982 about 10 percent of those tested in the White House unit showed signs of marijuana use and were reassigned, Colonel Walton said.

Jean Rey, a Founder Of EC, Is Dead at 80

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STRASBOURG, France — Jean Rey, 80, a Belgian statesman who was one of the founding fathers of the European Community, died Thursday in a Liege hospital, the European Commission announced.

Mr. Rey, a member of the Liberal Party, was a former cabinet minister, businessman and president of the commission, the executive arm of the EC.

Mr. Rey, who was trained as a lawyer, was an alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris in 1948 and a delegate to the first session of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe in 1949. He had been a prisoner of war in Germany from 1940 to 1945.

As Belgium's minister of reconstruction in 1949 and 1950 and its economic affairs minister from 1954 to 1958, he continued to work for European unity, serving with the Fifth Constitutive Assembly session in 1953. Appointed a member of the European Commission in 1958, he served as its president from 1967 to 1970. He was elected to the European Parliament in 1979.

As a member of the commission, he was involved in the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations, and the customs union abolishing tariffs within the Common Market was achieved under his presidency.

Gaston Thorn, the current president of the European Commission, said, "The European Community has lost a man who devoted himself so unswervingly and wholeheartedly to building it. His thoughts and his words always embodied all the European Community stood for."



Jean Rey

U.S. Plans No Talks on Satellite Arms

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States, which is on the verge of testing anti-satellite weapons in space for the first time, has no plans to resume negotiations with the Soviet Union to limit such weapons, according to administration arms officials.

Several senators and the Union of Concerned Scientists reacted with dismay to the administration testimony Wednesday, saying it will be far more difficult to keep weapons out of space once testing begins.

"If we don't get it resolved, we're going to find ourselves spending \$200 billion or \$300 billion a year for something that will be far more expensive than anything we've seen on the ground, and far more dangerous," said Senator Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota and chairman of the Foreign Relations subcommittee on arms control.

But Kenneth L. Adelman, the new director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said he did not favor negotiations — as the Soviet Union has proposed — until the administration was certain that an agreement could be reached.

"We should not rush into negotiations on these subjects unless we are ready with verifiable proposals that will enhance national security," Mr. Adelman testified in his first appearance before a Foreign Relations panel since his stormy confirmation hearings earlier this year.

Prospects for banning anti-satellite weapons were complicated further by President Ronald Reagan's March 23 "Star Wars" speech, in which he proposed building a defense against incoming nuclear missiles. Some of the technology contemplated for such a defense, if

it is possible, would be similar to satellite-destroying methods.

A report released by the Union of Concerned Scientists said a treaty banning tests rather than possession of anti-satellite weapons would not be difficult to police. The report also said that such a treaty would be of greatest advantage to the United States, because it depends more than the Soviet Union on satellites for defense and communications.

Soviet weapons can now reach only low-orbiting satellites, according to Defense Department documents. Thus, they would not threaten most U.S. intelligence and communications satellites. Both countries are working on potentially more destructive ground- and space-based laser systems.

The two nations conducted fruitless negotiations on space warfare in the last years of the Carter administration. A 1981 Soviet proposal to negotiate a ban on weap-

ons in space, which Washington argues would not preclude ground-based anti-satellite weapons, has not been answered.

"The Soviet Union has grand, sweeping proposals on arms control and disarmament that sound appealing because they're simple," Mr. Adelman said. "That kind of thing is not very helpful."

Senator Paul E. Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts, complained that no treaty would ever be negotiated if the administration insisted on working out all details before going to the table.

"When we look back on this issue, 1983 will be the year when we chose a road, whether the road be negotiations or another chapter in the arms race," Mr. Tsongas said.

99% U.S. Loss Is Seen In Land-Based Missiles

By George C. Wilson
and Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Air Force now estimates that by 1989 the Soviet Union could have so many accurate nuclear warheads that as little as 1 percent of the American land-based missile force could survive "a well-executed Soviet first strike."

The air force said the chart does not address such uncertainties as whether the United States would fire off its land missiles during an attack and whether the Soviet Union could "confidently attack all legs of the triad" — the Pentagon term for the U.S. offense of land-based and sea-based missiles as well as bombers, some of them armed with cruise missiles.

Each MX would carry 10 warheads. Under the air force projections for 1989, 10 to 70 warheads could survive a Soviet attack if the Russians keep deploying accurate warheads.

The administration still seeks votes on the MX in both houses of Congress next week. It wants funds for engineering and testing released before the legislators go home for Memorial Day at the end of this month. Opponents of the MX want to delay the vote until after the recess.

Congress refused to release the funds last winter, but Mr. Reagan has since submitted a new deployment plan.

One Democrat working with the White House said Wednesday that with 218 votes needed for passage, the tally of pro-MX legislators stood at 223 — 150 Republicans and 73 Democrats — with 58 Democrats undecided.

Anti-MX lobbyists claimed about 200 votes on their side, but as one put it Wednesday, "that was before the House Appropriations Committee vote Tuesday," sending the bill to the floor by 30-26. Last year, when the appropriations panel had a tie vote on the MX, production funds for the missile were overwhelmingly beaten on the House floor.

Admiral Urges U.S. to Counter Under-Ice Subs

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy must do more to prepare to fight Soviet submarines under ice, Admiral James D. Watkins, chief of naval operations, says.

The Russians have displayed "a strong interest" in hiding submarines under their coastal ice, Admiral Watkins said Wednesday. The United States must make sure it could deny them this "sanctuary" in a war, he added.

The admiral, who commanded a nuclear submarine before becoming operations chief, said sailing submarines under ice is a perilous business that requires special training and equipment.

For both the United States and Soviet Union, Admiral Watkins said, submarines loaded with missiles are "the ace in the hole" when it comes to deterring nuclear war, and retaliating if one should break out. He said the Russians are concerned about protecting these missile submarines and under the ice "is a beautiful area to hide."

The admiral said that "it's clearly an advantage to them to take their ice that is heavy most of the year around their homeland and use their forces accordingly."

Another New Comet Sighted Passing Earth

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A new comet, called Sogano-Saigusa-Fujikawa after the three Japanese amateur astronomers who first spotted it, will pass six million miles from Earth on June 12, according to a spokesman at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory near Pasadena, California. It may be visible to the naked eye, as was the small comet IRAS-Araki-Alcock, which passed within three million miles of Earth last week on its way to the sun.

The new comet can be seen by telescopes in the early morning in the constellation Andromeda.

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Temple Fielding, American Writer Of European Guide Books, Dies

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Temple Hornaday Fielding, 69, whose travel books charted the way to Europe for millions of American tourists, died of a heart attack Wednesday at his home in Palma, Majorca.

Although decorated by many governments for his contribution to the tourist industry, Mr. Fielding took greatest pride in being thought of as an adviser and companion to the ordinary American traveler who wanted to know not only where to eat and sleep but also what tourist traps and other pitfalls to avoid.

His editorial independence and eye for detail, combined with a writing style that was sometimes euphoric but never unclear, earned Mr. Fielding a large and devoted following.

The various editions of "Fielding's Travel Guide to Europe" have

all been modeled on a successful orientation book that Mr. Fielding, then a lieutenant, wrote for arriving army recruits at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, during World War II. Since 1948, more than three million copies of his books have been sold.

The other travel-related books that appear under the Fielding imprint, researched and written by members of what he often referred to as the Fielding family, are similar in approach to the basic guide.

In addition after edition of "Fielding's Travel Guide to Europe" (now titled simply "Fielding's Europe"), he wrote, "Our primary obsession is to be accepted as Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, routine American tourists, who apparently speak nothing but English, who are typically easygoing, and who might be somewhat baffled by it all (which is often too true)."

The books, for which his wife,

Nancy, provided much of the research, also carefully avoided referring to the Smiths as "tourists," substituting instead "pilgrims," "voyagers" or "travelers."

"He started the modern American travel guides," said Eunice Riedel, senior editor at William Morrow & Co., with whom the Fieldings had been associated for more than 30 years. "He gave practical information instead of romantic impressions; he told what was wrong and how you could get tipped off."

Beginning in the late 1940s, when the Continent was just starting to recover from the war, the Fielding guide books reigned unchallenged for years. It was only in the 1960s, when younger Americans willing to settle for less than the "minimum standards of comfort and cleanliness" decreed by Fielding began to travel, that books for the budget-minded became competitive.



Temple Fielding

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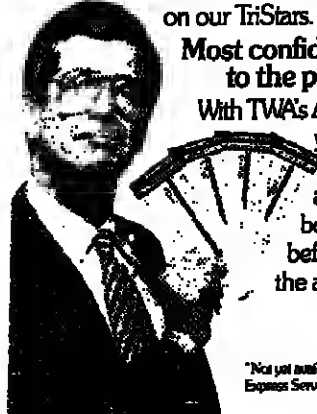
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Missing Rings

O-rings, gaskets or washers that seal against an oil leak, were missing from each of the three Rolls Royce jet engines on the Lockheed L-1011 aircraft making Eastern Airline's flight to Nassau on May 5. As a result, all three engines failed, and the airliner, powerless, plunged almost four miles before the crew of the jumbo jet, carrying 172 persons, was able to restart one engine and make a safe emergency landing in Miami. How could all these seals be missing when they are supposed to be withdrawn and inspected every 30 hours of aircraft operation?

Says an executive of Eastern: "Apparently there is some confusion" among the airline's maintenance personnel about who is responsible for ensuring proper installation of the seals. Two mechanics say that they never replaced the seals and that the seals were attached to the appropriate bolts when they picked up the bolts at a supervisor's station. A technical foreman says he and his assistants never replaced the seals — that it was the job of the mechanics.

In any event, the bolts that were installed had no seals — and even though Work Order NT204 says to use new seals, nobody did. The rest of the story is a credit to the phenomenal-

ly cool and skillful crew. An isolated incident? According to Federal Aviation Administration records introduced Tuesday, Eastern L-1011s have had to shut down engines in flight on six occasions since September 1981. The engines had either missing or damaged oil seals. What happened after these incidents? FAA inspectors discussed them with Eastern but took no formal action until after this last incident, in which the two mechanics received 30-day suspensions.

What kind of government inspection is this? The chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, Jim Burnett, asked the FAA's principal inspector for Eastern if FAA's inspectors had visited the maintenance line to watch the changing of bolts and seals. "We made contact at the vice-president level" was the reply. That prompted an understandable and pertinent response from the chairman: "Vice presidents are not putting on O-rings."

Currently the FAA is proposing that each airline establish its own maintenance procedures. This is a step backward. Until the FAA moves with more vigor and direction, crews and passengers alike are being subjected to unnecessary and unconscionable risks.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Selling the Satellites

A few weeks ago the Reagan administration announced it was going to sell the United States' four weather satellites to private industry. Instead of presenting a specific case for commercialization, it merely waved the flag of anti-government ideology. The satellites would be better operated by the private sector, the White House asserted. "The private sector is what made America great," explained the official in charge of the satellites.

This high-orbit rhetoric, it turns out, clothed a more mundane purpose. It was not the private sector that persuaded the administration to action, but a private track established by the Communications Satellite Corp. inside the Department of Commerce, which runs the satellites. Comsat had been lobbying for two years to have the government sell it the \$1.6 billion satellite system for about \$300 million, and buy back the data at a guaranteed profit.

First it tried to persuade the department to cut the satellites' budget, apparently to make the case for divestiture easier. When the proposed sale was rejected last year by the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade, the private company persuaded Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige to order a review. The council was then headed by the deputy secretary of commerce, Guy Fiske. And Mr. Fiske, it now turns out, was holding discussions for a job with Comsat during the period of review. Eight months later the cabinet council re-

versed itself and Mr. Reagan announced the sale would be made.

The department's general counsel has ruled that Mr. Fiske's actions "create the appearance of (a) using public office for private gain; (b) giving preferential treatment to the corporation; and (c) losing impartiality." There was no actual conflict, the counsel contends, since Mr. Fiske did not himself make the decision to sell. But the Justice Department has investigated his actions, and Mr. Fiske, though he longed doing any wrongdoing, has turned in his resignation.

Operating the satellites is an intrinsically governmental function, for which no commercial market exists. True, weather forecasts could be sold, but satellite data are only one of their ingredients. The sale would deprive the Weather Service of control over an important asset and reduce the quality of forecasts for no evident gains in efficiency.

The administration justified this bizarre plan with a facade of unsupportable rhetoric, behind which Comsat was busy tugging strings and dangling job offers. Comsat succeeded in obtaining a decision in its favor, even though Congress now seems certain to block the sale.

What kind of a government is it that can be so easily manipulated to act against the public's clear interest?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Will Reagan Run?

"That's a decision that has not to be made yet." You all got the idea. President Ronald Reagan, in taking the last question at his press conference, was responding to the question heard all over America: will he run? It is a natural thing to ask about a president who will turn 77 in his final year in office if he seeks, wins and serves a second term.

Mr. Reagan is under no obligation to give an answer soon, and he has good reasons to be coy. An early announcement that he will run might put an extra political taint on his acts, and an early announcement that he will retire would reduce his influence. A formal announcement of candidacy might have adverse legal consequences. His political opponents and especially his political allies might be convinced if they could learn his plans early.

White House watchers have noted in recent weeks that the acts of the president's top assistants and of the president himself suggest that he has decided to run. He tells a group of supporters about the unfinished work of his administration. He says that if he does run, he

will certainly want George Bush to be his running mate again. A top aide compares him to a horse in the starting gate at the Kentucky Derby. What is fascinating is that these slight hints have so changed the guessing: a great many people who thought four months ago that Mr. Reagan would retire are now sure that he will be a candidate.

Some day the president may report what he made his decision and why. Maybe he already has made it. But we are inclined to believe him when he says he has not, and even if he thinks he has, his mind might change because of events that have not yet occurred. Whatever, there is something cheerfully humbling about the fact that the most expert of Washington insiders today knows no more about the answer than any reasonably well-informed person elsewhere, and far less than the least well-informed person will know not too many months from now. In the meantime, surely it makes more sense to concentrate on how the president is doing his job.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Peace in Lebanon

Soviet support for Syria has lately been stepped up, and that is one of the reasons that President Assad feels strong enough to resist Saudi and American pressure. Syria is not committed unconditionally to a pro-Soviet position, but Mr. George Shultz will find it difficult to woo her away from the Russians unless he is actually in a position to offer the return of occupied Syrian territory — the Golan Heights. Since it is hard to imagine Israel agreeing to this in advance of negotiations, if

at all, it may well be that the Russians now enjoy an effective veto on further progress toward peace on any front.

Of course that does not mean that all or any Soviet pretensions in the Middle East have to be accepted. But it may well mean that a renewed American-Soviet dialogue on the Middle East is now essential. [Perhaps] it is time for the West to explore ways of canalizing the Soviet Union's undoubted influence on Syria and the Palestinian organizations into real and practical progress toward peace.

—The Times (London)

FROM OUR MAY 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Art Scandal in U.S.

NEW YORK — The scandal over alleged spurious American paintings has prompted the Metropolitan Museum of Art to again investigate the question of whether any of its examples attributed to Martin, Inness, Wyant and other American artists are really genuine. The investigation reflects the uneasiness existing in museums. Some artists are seizing the opportunity to impress upon collectors that they should purchase paintings directly from artists, instead of through dealers. The scandal is naturally attended by charges of conspiracy and jealousy, but beneath all lies the fact that there has been working during several years the most successful counterfeiting system in the history of American art.

1933: Currency Plan Expected

LONDON — It was learned here [yesterday] that the coming World Economic Conference will likely be faced with a de facto proposal for stabilization of currencies by means of a tripartite equalization fund in which the United States, Great Britain and France would maintain a given ratio between their respective currencies. The plan, which originated in Washington, is said to have met with the approval of France. Under the plan, it is understood that currencies, with slight fluctuations, would be maintained by the equalization fund. The results of the efforts here would, if satisfactory, it was said, be a currency stabilization plan to be worked out on a more permanent basis at the conference.

A Proposal for Cutting U.S. Deficit . . .

By Alan S. Blinder

WASHINGTON — The big policy question for the fiscal 1984 budget is the same as it was a year ago. Should taxes be raised?

Despite efforts in the House and Senate to raise taxes in their budget resolutions, President Reagan has refused to accept any increase this year.

He is stuck on this one. With the economy barely past the bottom of its worst slump in decades, this is an inauspicious time to raise taxes — unless the Federal Reserve is about to deliver a much easier monetary policy than anyone anticipates.

The recovery looks extremely fragile. While much was made of the announcement that real gross national product grew in the first quarter of 1983, closer examination reveals that the GNP report was a disaster. If the preliminary numbers are correct, more than two-thirds of the reported growth came from a slowdown in the rate of inventory liquidation. Growth of real final sales (GNP less inventory change) slackened dramatically from the healthy rate achieved in the previous quarter. The bloom is off the boom.

So raising taxes this year runs the risk of exposing the economy yet again to recession. But if the United States doesn't raise taxes, you ask, how will it ever get the deficit under control? The answer is that taxes must indeed be raised — sometime.

Under current tax laws and spending plans, the administration projects a deficit in fiscal 1988 that is roughly 6 percent of GNP, an alarming figure. If policy is not adjusted between now and then, government borrowing may exceed personal saving. If all personal saving is used to finance the government deficit, companies must finance their own investments or turn to foreign lenders. Investment

is sure to suffer. Though the crowding-out problem is not upon us yet, it is not too early to start whittling away at those mountainous out-year deficits. But measures designed to close the out-year deficits need not — indeed, should not — have much revenue impact in fiscal 1984. We need, instead, to mount an attack now on future deficits.

The president's proposed "contingency tax" does exactly this. The contingency tax consists of a surtax on personal and corporate incomes and an excise tax on petroleum, to be imposed in fiscal 1986 if the economy is growing and the deficit is not yet below 2.5 percent of GNP. The contingencies seem very likely to come true. So the economics of the proposal seem right.

Now for the bad news. The politics of the proposal are so ludicrous that it is widely regarded as a gimmick designed to postpone the day of reckoning. The contingency tax is embodied in no legislation. It is no more than a promise that some future Congress will do what the present Congress finds unpalatable. Such temporizing can hardly be expected to calm the jittery credit markets.

If Congress is correct to spurn the contingency tax, and President Reagan is correct to reject a tax increase this year, where does this leave us? Here is part of the answer (the rest must come on the spending side):

Congress should enact legislation now that produces revenue for future budgets, starting perhaps with fiscal year 1986. The additional revenue

should amount to at least 2 percent of GNP. And there should be no contingencies except the obvious (and unstated) possibility that subsequent congresses will repeal the law.

From where will the revenue come? In a way, this is less important than that it come from somewhere. Congress will no doubt think of other ideas, but here are two relatively benign ways.

The most inviting way to raise revenue is to mount a full-scale assault on the hundreds of loopholes that now deface the tax code like so much bad graffiti. Tax reform badly needs support from the citizenry, because it certainly won't get any from Washington's legions of lobbyists.

And while I am daydreaming, here is another possibility: Let Congress enact three consecutive 3-percent increases in personal income tax rates, to take effect at the beginning of 1986, 1987, and 1988. At the end of the three-year period, tax brackets should be indexed. But we shouldn't stop there. We should also index the definition of income from capital, so that only real interest and real capital gains would be taxed, and limit the tax deductibility of interest to real interest payments.

On the corporate side, depreciation lives should be lengthened to correspond to economic realities, and then depreciation allowances should be indexed to codify inflationary distortions for good.

Let anybody miss the message, the bill might be named the "Recovery from the 'Economic Recovery Tax of 1981' Act."

The writer, a professor of economics at Princeton University, contributed this article to The Washington Post.

. . . And a Plan for Easing World Debt Crisis

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — While President Reagan tries to rouse the nation against the threat of falling dominoes that he perceives in Central America, he is not talking about what may well be a more serious hemispheric problem — the mountains of foreign debt that are towering over Mexico (\$85 billion to \$90 billion), Brazil (\$45 billion to \$50 billion), Argentina (\$35 billion to \$40 billion), Venezuela (\$25 billion to \$30 billion) and Chile (\$15 billion to \$20 billion).

The problem has been perceived in the United States primarily in terms

of a threatened default that might cause a banking crash, perhaps worldwide. But at a recent seminar sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson Institute in Washington, Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, a Peruvian, president of the Brookings Institution, argued that the debt crisis faced primarily by the debtor countries is not a debt-service crisis in which their interest costs were higher than those of most other developing nations; and that their plight was due less to mismanagement or unwise borrowing and lending than to high interest

rates and a world recession that reduced Latin American export earnings. Mexico and Venezuela were hurt by a third external development, declining oil prices.

Thus, Solomon said, huge foreign loans had been justified mostly by impressive economic performance. Mexico, for example, averaged 6.4 percent growth in real gross national product from 1970 to 1979, while its exports grew in real terms by 10.9 percent annually. In the same period, comparable figures for Brazil were 6.7 and 9.1 percent. Argentina had less enviable annual growth (2.6 percent) but still expanded its exports by 10.7 percent a year.

But in the period 1980-82, as world recession set in, Latin America's trade declined 25 to 30 percent, Kuczynski pointed out; at the same time, interest rates peaked. The "scissors effect" of declining export earnings and rising interest costs on about \$300 billion of external debt (short-term and long, private and public) produced the squeeze that nearly caused Mexico to default in 1982.

That year, export earnings of the Latin American countries totaled about \$100 billion, but on the \$200 billion of debt owed to commercial banks these countries had to pay \$45 billion in interest, or 45 percent of total export earnings. Interest rates are so high on the Latin loans, because the banks "started to get cold feet" after 1980, Kuczynski said; they raised rates and shortened terms until Mexico, for instance, now pays more than 2 percent over the London interbank rate. That means Mexico has annual interest costs \$1.5 billion higher now than back in August 1982.

To meet such debt service charges — not to mention repayment of loans coming due — Mexico and most other debtor nations have had to reduce internal spending and submit to austerity programs demanded by the International Monetary Fund and by other nations. But such austerity adversely affects the interests and living standards of the politically powerful middle class (including the military) through reduced subsidies, rising prices, higher taxes and interest rates and unemployment.

Thus, in Kuczynski's view, stern efforts to meet the debt problem could cause internal political upheaval or instability; on the other hand, the fear of such political consequences could cause some national leaders to choose default. If default of foreign creditors, particularly the *yen* banks, proved politically popular, it could spread to other debtor nations, Kuczynski suggested, with drastic worldwide effect not only on banks but on nations dependent on imports from or exports to Latin America.

Venezuela's government "resists seeking an IMF loan, for example, although it has had to postpone payment on about \$9 billion due this year. But the IMF would require an unpopular austerity program; one reason for the government's reluctance is that elections are scheduled later this year."

Solomon said IMF austerity requirements, though necessary, might be somewhat too severe in Mexico and elsewhere.

"The way out is to grow out," he said — to get world trade growing again so that the debtor countries could expand exports and meet their obligations. But until then, he said, creditor nations and banks, together with the IMF, have to keep lending to the Latin nations because "otherwise they can't even pay interest" on what they already owe.

Or maybe, Kuczynski suggested — sounding not too optimistic — the banks might even reduce interest rates, and hence their earnings, rather than lend more.

The New York Times

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Reagan's Popularity

Regarding "A Strange Feeling" (HT, May 13):

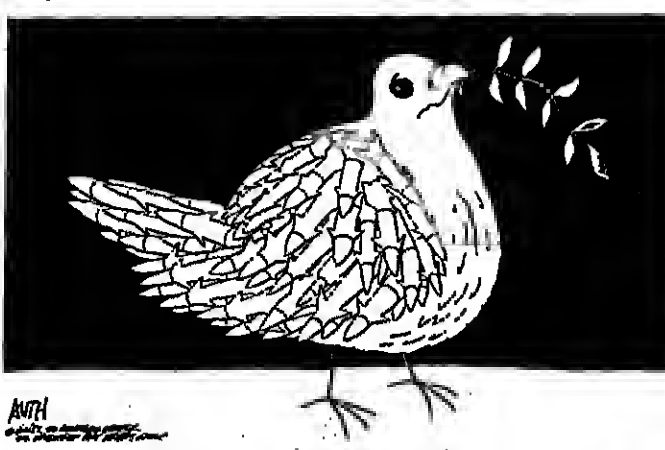
Regarding the seeming disparity between Reagan's poor showing in recent popularity polls and the fact that he was nevertheless elected president: Of the 52.3 percent of the eligible voters who voted on Nov. 3, 1980, 51 percent voted for Ronald Reagan; in other words about 26 percent of the eligible voters. Some landslide.

The recent mayoral election in Chicago, in which there was an extensive voter-registration drive among minorities resulting in a record voter turnout and the election

of a black Democrat over a millionaire Republican, represents a dangerous trend for those who have a vested interest in the spotty and indifferent of the American voters.

ROBERT RODGER
Frankfort

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.



AP/Wide World

Why U.S. Excludes Allies' Missiles

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, the U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, contributed this commentary to The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON — A fundamental element of the Soviet position in the negotiations on intermediate range nuclear forces, or INF, is that the nuclear systems of Britain and France must be "taken into account" in effect, by their inclusion under a ceiling on U.S. forces. Both the NATO allies, whose security rests on a strong U.S. nuclear deterrent tied inseparably to the defense of Europe, and the United States have rejected this Soviet claim.

The Soviet demand to address these forces in bilateral negotiations is procedurally inappropriate and, substantively without merit. Britain and France are sovereign countries, over whose forces the United States has no control. The Soviet demand to include British and French forces is groundless on military terms, would divide the NATO alliance and undercut the U.S. strategic guarantee to Europe. Its effect has been to slow progress in the negotiations.

In pressing their claim on British and French forces, spokesmen for the Soviet Union emphasize the principle of "equality and equal security" as being basic to their approach to arms control. They assert that in applying the principle of "equality and equal security" in the context of the INF negotiations, they must "take account" of British and French forces in assessing their own security. Therefore, they maintain they are justified in demanding unequal forces between the United States and the U.S.S.R.; specifically, they propose that the number of British and French "medium-range nuclear systems" be subtracted from the ceiling they propose be set for U.S. systems.

In practice, however, the Soviet Union does not follow its principle of "equality and equal security." It does not apply that principle evenhandedly to the security of the United States and its allies, but one-sidedly to the security of the Soviet Union. The result is to produce inequality and unequal security. The Soviet spokesmen, in describing this principle, have stressed that in applying it all factors affecting Soviet security must be taken into account, including not only the manifold military factors but also geographic and other considerations. When asked what they mean by "other considerations," they respond that these include "political" considerations.

The INF negotiations involve issues central to security in Europe — that is, on the one side, the security of the territory of the NATO allies in Europe and, on the other, the security of the territory of the members of the Warsaw Pact, including the Soviet Union, in Europe. Let us begin by examining as the Soviet spokesmen say one should, the full range of factors bearing upon "equal security."

With respect to geography, the territory of the NATO countries in Europe is small compared to that of the Warsaw Pact states in Europe — 2.4 million square kilometers (about 925,000 square miles) on the NATO side to about 6.5 million square kilometers on the Warsaw Pact side. The depth of front is a few hundred kilometers on the NATO side; on the Warsaw Pact side, it can be measured in thousands. Moreover, the Soviet Union has direct access to NATO Europe unimpeded by natural barriers. It can move its forces up to Western Europe over secure interior lines of communication. In contrast, forces in the United States are separated from Europe by 5,000 kilometers of ocean. Thus in the context of "equal security," geography favors the Soviet Union.

The political asymmetries between NATO and the Warsaw Pact are

striking. NATO is a voluntary alliance. The Brezhnev doctrine makes it clear that the Warsaw Pact is of quite a different character. The Warsaw Pact operates under central direction, tight coordination and strict discipline.

Such rigid conformity would be inconsistent with the nature of the NATO alliance and with the characters of its member states. Those states have freely elected parliaments responsive to public opinion informed by an independent press and vigorously expressed. Anyone in Moscow need only read the Western press to be confident that no NATO country can acquire arms beyond those its people consider the minimum necessary for collective defense against aggression and that no one of them, alone or in concert, would consider initiating an attack on the Soviet Union or any of its associated states.

It is not possible for anyone in the West to have similar confidence that he truly understands what is going on in the inner decision-making circles in Moscow. None of us in the West would embrace the political system of the Warsaw Pact countries. Nevertheless, the asymmetries are identical to those of the U.S. and U.S.S.R. SLBMs, which both the United States and U.S.S.R. agree should be classed as being "strategic" systems. They are not "intermediate range" systems.

Even the Soviet spokesmen, in arguing for the proposition that British and French systems be taken into account, base their case on the assertion that the U.S.S.R. must take them into account in assessing its security on the context of "equal security," not on the basis of the balance in systems to be limited in an INF agreement.

By the same logic, the United States and the other members of NATO would be entitled to take into account the full range of factors that bear on their security in Europe.

In addition to the geographic and political factors already discussed, there are other military factors: the conventional military balance in Europe, the balance in chemical warfare weapons, the balance in nuclear weapons of shorter range than those under discussion in INF and those of intercontinental range — those under discussion in the START negotiations.

There can be little doubt that the conventional balance in Europe favors the Warsaw Pact. All the major indicators of relative combat strength favor the Warsaw Pact, including the numbers of combat divisions and of planes, tanks, artillery tubes and other major categories of military equipment.

The balance in chemical warfare systems also favors the Warsaw Pact. NATO has a tenuous advantage in the number of artillery tubes capable of firing nuclear shells, but NATO tactical missile systems are outnumbered and outgunned by Soviet systems having a range of 120 to 300 kilometers.

However, in the context of "equal security," all aircraft capable of hitting the territory of the NATO or the Warsaw Pact countries in Europe

Mitterrand Plans to Go On Offensive

By William Safire

PARIS — "My right has been rolled up, my left has been driven back; my center has been smashed," Marshal Foch was reported to have said to Marshal Joffre at one of the battles of the Marne, adding: "Excellent! I shall attack."

The Socialist economy of France is reeling backward on every front. Inflation is roaring along at 9 percent, triple that of the United States; not even interest rates of 14 percent can hold nervous investment capital in France; after three forced devaluations and a fourth on the way, the franc has lost nearly half its value against the dollar.

The real estate is sinking in that the situation must get worse before it can get better. Two years ago, the newly elected *tyrannos* under Francois Mitterrand closed their eyes to reality and went on an inflationary binge. Handouts were increased, the workweek was shortened, vacations were stretched to five weeks a year and the printing presses rolled out money. Now the paper is demanding payment.

For the first time in a generation, the average Frenchman's real income is about to be reduced. Prices are outstripping wages and workers will be forced to lend the government 10 percent of the taxes they paid for 1981. As retail sales plummet, infuriated small shopkeepers are taking to the streets; polls show support for the Socialists collapsing.

Excellent, says President Mitterrand, I shall attack. His chosen villain, against which he is trying to rally the French people: the economy of the United States.

Evoking what the historian Richard H. H. H. called "the paranoid style in politics," the leader of Socialist France speaks darkly of unnamed forces that "desire to see France fail." As France pays the price for its profligacy while the United States moves out of its needed recession toward strong recovery, Mitterrand whips up resentment among his countrymen and directs it across the Atlantic Ocean.

"It is not normal," he insists, "that the United States budget deficit be paid by us in particular." In his view, the American refusal to increase taxes, and not Socialist blundering, is "a cause of worldwide disequilibrium." After years of blaming his recession on our recession, he is now blaming his recession on our recovery.

That takes the grand *chapeau*. The reason that capital is flowing out of France to the United States and other countries has little to do with deficits and interest rates and much to do with the desire of people to hold on to their money. American free enterprise is stable and France's Socialist economy is shaky, and money flows to those places where risk and inflation are low.

Never mind such annoying fundamentals; here comes the Mitterrand blame-America offensive. As John Vinocur of The New York Times has been reporting this week, French Socialists are bumbling with leaders from other Socialist countries in Europe to go sequestering in unpopulated areas of the Alps. The message was laid out by the minister of industry here: "The attitude of the United States is stopping us from cleaning our house."

That sets the stage for a classic case of Gallic two-facedness: at the economic summit meeting next week in Williamsburg, Virginia. With one face, French officials are predicting sweetness and light at the summit conference, professing distaste for the kind of disagreements that surfaced at Versailles last year. Following that line at the French Embassy in Washington, Ambassador Bernard Vernier-Pallex, assures pundits at breakfast that no nucleus is likely to feed the media's lust for controversy. That reasonable face has induced the United States to cave in on what hard-liners hoped would be requirements to limit dependency of Western nations on the Soviet Union for natural gas.

With its other face, France has been hinting broadly that Williamsburg would be the scene of Mitterrand's *chapeau* — at the high level — for a return to fixed rates of exchange that would bail France out at a "new Bretton Woods," an impassioned pitch for the handouts sought by the Third World, and a stern lecture to President Ronald Reagan for daring to run a deficit. Press spokesmen would describe that as a "frank exchange," which is diplomatic lingo for a hair-pulling and eye-gouging donnybrook.

Which is it to be? The bland, informal get-togethers that the French official predict, or the audacious pose of international responsibility by the most irresponsible member of the Western alliance?

We will know soon enough. If the failing French Socialist chooses to conceal the weakness of his position with a barrage of grandiose and crackbrained ideas, we should respond with apt defiance: They shall not pass the buck.

The New York Times

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Rejects Request 3rd World

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EC Rejects Aid Request Of 3d World Commodity Producers Sought \$450 Million

BRUSSELS — The European Community rejected Thursday demands from developing countries for more than \$450 million to help offset the devastating effects of a collapse in world commodity prices in 1980-81, diplomats said.

They said the refusal, after two days of talks, could jeopardize future relations between the community and 63 African, Caribbean and Pacific, or ACP, states.

These countries, many of them heavily in debt, asked for the money to offset a drastic slump in export earnings in 1980 and 1981 when the world recession sent prices for commodities such as coffee and cocoa plummeting, they said.

Despite fierce opposition, the community said it would not agree to increase the amounts available and wanted further study of the problems. Community officials said this amounted to a rejection of the request.

Community ministers argued that the shortfall was caused by freak conditions and they expected a recent improvement in world prices to lead to better export earnings.

Both sides are bound by the five-year Lomé convention on aid and trade, part of which seeks to guarantee steady revenue for ACP states producing raw materials. The present convention expires in 1985.

The French minister of development, Christian Nucci, acknowledged that the system to guarantee revenue, known as stabex, had fallen short of expectations and suggested reforming it.

"There is a need to concentrate on diversification of products and aim at self-sufficiency in food," he said.

ACP diplomats said they believed the community's attitude could overshadow talks later this year on a new convention.

"We found ourselves faced with a brick wall," said Eiji's foreign minister, Moseo Grombentsev.

But despite a tough line by many ACP delegates, the diplomats said there were some calls for moderation, by developing countries anxious not to damage chances for future cooperation.



RISING WATERS. The statue of the Spanish conquistador Juan de Garay is almost up to the shoulders in water from the Paraguay River at Formosa, Argentina. The highest floodwaters of the century are covering much of the north of the country. At least 135,000 people are reported homeless. President Reynaldo Bignone called it a "national catastrophe" and said that emergency aid would be on the way.

Despite Non-Embassy in Taiwan, U.S. Remains a Prominent Force

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TAIPEI — The American non-embassy is a plain, cream-colored building just off a tree-lined boulevard of small shops. The building goes by the name of the American Institute in Taiwan, a nonprofit corporation staffed by non-diplomats, according to its charter. It looks suspiciously like an embassy, however, even if no flag flies out front.

The old embassy was in another part of town, before the United States severed diplomatic relations with Taiwan in 1979 in order to give formal recognition to mainland China.

The 55 or so staff members of the non-embassy have been "separated" from the federal government, but their salaries are paid by the State Department. Their director is the equivalent of an ambassador. When they move on to the next assignment, they will — as with the wave of a wand — become Foreign Service officers again,

without loss of rank or seniority for their "voluntary" duty here.

This minister fools no one, and was never intended to. Other countries have similar arrangements — declining to recognize the Chinese Nationalist government formally, but eager to do business using trade offices or cultural associations.

Taiwan, or the Republic of China as it is officially named, has diplomatic ties with only 23 nations but trade relations with 140. There is cynicism here about the double-edged way in which the foreigners have handled their China quandary, but business is business.

"We have to maintain substantial relationships," said James C.Y. Soong, a senior government spokesman.

But in an offshore government that still contends it is the real China, symbolism also counts. "There is a desperate seeking here of international acceptance," a foreign resident said.

For the short run, at least, Taiwan's emphasis is on solidifying foreign ties through trade and hop-

ing that the Beijing's relations, especially with the United States, continue to sour.

"In realpolitik, you must know how many marbles you have," said Wei Yang, a leading government planner. "The strongest selling point is that we are here and kicking."

There also seems, for now, to be less apprehension about Washington's intentions. Taiwan, ever edgy, grew even more worried last August when the United States announced that it would reduce its arms sales gradually. Thus far, the reduction has been almost imperceptible.

The Reagan administration plans to provide \$780 million in arms for 1984 — a shade less than this year but more than three years ago even with adjustment for inflation.

Taiwan's original pronouncements of "profound regret" over the U.S. decision have turned into a tattoo of praise for the administration.

Panama: Vacuum at the Top 16 Political Parties and One Military Strongman

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — "Once is enough," said President Ricardo de la Esparilla, explaining why he would not try to hold onto his job in elections planned for next year, the first popular vote for a president of Panama since 1968.

"I do not envy anyone this position in 1985," he said, sitting in the elegant official residence a few blocks from the dilapidated, overcrowded clapperboard remnants of central Panama City. "The problems Panama has — economic, social — won't be resolved in a year or, for that matter, more."

Central America's wars loom just beyond the horizon. Their impact is already felt in the form of declining investment by frightened financiers and dramatically dropping sales of the products that Panama makes or imports from around the world to its Colon Free Zone.

The more direct threat of violence is a constant worry, and fears are growing that the Reagan administration's apparent willingness to resort to military steps will only make matters worse.

Mr. de la Esparilla and other Panamanians do not expect Nicaragua or Cuba to respond to increased pressure with capitulation or even with conventional warfare, but by sabotage and subversion

that would continue to take advantage of the region's painful underdevelopment.

Panama faces this, moreover, with a sense that even now, almost two years after Omar Torrijos died in a plane crash, there is a "vacuum" in the country's leadership, to use Mr. de la Esparilla's phrase.

For more than a decade Panama's politics were entirely dominated by General Torrijos, who commanded its National Guard, and by a single issue, the Panama Canal. With the canal treaties in effect since October 1979 and General Torrijos gone since the summer of 1981, the country's political institutions often appeared to be seeking, without finding, an issue or a man around whom they could coalesce.

General Torrijos's successor as chief of the National Guard, General Rubén Darío Paredes, 49, is clearly preparing to run for the presidency while trying to hold onto the guard as long as possible. It remains the decisive political institution in the country.

A referendum last month changed certain articles of the constitution, giving the military the right to play a direct and equal role in running the country. It also made the legislature a directly elected body, but the fact power is expected to remain in the hands of the soldiers.

Draft electoral laws require General Paredes to resign several months before the vote if he is to be a candidate. He announced Saturday he would step down in August.

The command of the 11,000 troops in the National Guard, the country's only military force, will pass almost certainly to the chief of staff, Colonel Manuel Antonio Noriega, a former intelligence chief known as one of the most ruthless and skillful political maneuverers in the region.

With Washington appearing to consider a civilian president the "democratic" price for increased military and economic aid and with the expectation that Colonel Noriega will not want to divide his authority with a former colleague, a leftist academic guessed that "it doesn't suit the National Guard to have Paredes in the presidency; it doesn't suit Noriega either and it doesn't suit Washington either, does it though they may be, to have a military man as president."

But as government officials point out, there is virtually no competition despite the existence of at least 16 political parties.

"In my most intimate self, I would prefer not" to be a candidate, General Paredes said in an interview. "No president is going to be popular now. The people are demanding solutions, answers, that cannot be given."



Ricardo de la Esparilla

"In 1984, the military will have had political power for 16 years," he continued. "We want the military out of power, but it can only be with a powerful president, someone who cannot only win, but can lead. Only a strong president can keep the military out of power."

Secession Bid Stalls Cyprus Plan

By Andriana Ierodiakonou
International Herald Tribune

ATHENS — The fate of a new UN initiative to draw up a new peace plan for Cyprus is in the balance this week, pending a decision by leaders of the Turkish Cypriot minority on whether to go ahead with a unilateral declaration of independence in the northern sector of the island.

That sector has been held by Turkish troops since 1974, when Ankara dispatched forces to Cyprus after a coup led by Greek officers against the Makarios government in Nicosia.

The possibility of a declaration of independence, which diplomatic observers of the UN peace process say could be a serious blow to its prospects for success, was raised by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf

Denktash, in London earlier this week. Mr. Denktash told The Times of London he would propose independence when he returned home at the end of this week.

This appeared to be part of an angry Turkish response to a UN General Assembly resolution May 13 calling for the withdrawal of occupation troops. After adoption of the resolution, Mr. Denktash canceled a meeting with Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, who is leading the UN peace effort.

Reports of the UN initiative first emerged during an April visit to Athens by President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus for consultations with the Greek government on future handling of the Cyprus problem. Wednesday in Athens, Mr. Kyprianou said his government would appeal to the Security Coun-

cil if the Turkish Cypriots declared independence.

At that time, Turkish participation in a new UN peace effort, which would be conducted in the framework of the ongoing UN-sponsored intercommunal talks on a settlement in Nicosia, seemed assured by the backing of the United States.

According to the Cypriot foreign minister, Nikos Rolandis, the interest of Washington was expressed by State Department officials visiting the region. The United States, however, was known to be opposed to the Cyprus problem and its solution.

Mr. Denktash's recent statements regarding the possibility of independence, however, are causing anxiety that the Turkish side might be hardening its stand toward the UN peace effort.

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Funeral Warsaw

May 20, 1983

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Stepping to the Music, However Measured or Far Away

Woodstock, 14 Years On

by Vicky Elliott

PARIS — Stephen Stills complains that he looks more like a politician than a rock star, and says that he is thinking of moving from California to Washington, where all his political ties are. In California, it's OK to be a little chubby and you can read one book, he says, but he sounds as if he knows he has begun to transgress the California codes. Stills, 38, is rounded, and botches and says that this is a big year for him.

He has just been in Spain, England, West Germany and Switzerland manufacturing television and radio shows that should prepare the way for June, when Crosby, Stills & Nash harness up again for their first major European tour. Eleven million people watched them in 1977, when they did 21 concerts across the United States, and in Europe, they are expecting the crowds. "We figured that we'd let the Rolling Stones do it first and work some of the bugs out of the system," Stills says with a grin, referring to the Stones' big tour last summer.

It will be 14 years after Woodstock, or summer 1969, when, with the singer Neil Young, they were a new group with a new hit "Judy Blue Eyes," written for Stills' girlfriend at the time, Judy Collins, and about to start a new school that brought folk techniques into rock music and had home-taught guitarists all over the world playing with Stills' licks and jazz-flavored harmonies. They had come their separate ways (David Crosby from the Byrds, Graham Nash from The Hollies, Young and Stills from Buffalo Springfield), and only a couple of years later they began to go their separate ways again, but every four years or so since they have picked up the pieces again to play or record together.

The group has had its propensity for fusion and fusion, but now, Stills says, they're very happy with each other, thank you, perhaps even a little closer. "Every time they call it a reunion," Stills says. "But we only play together every four years." Crosby lives in San Francisco, Nash in Hawaii and Stills in Los Angeles. Their children are about the same age, and Nash invites Stills and two sons (one by his estranged wife, the French singer, Véronique Sanson) over to Hawaii, where they have been visiting into "middle-aged sports like golf."

Hawaii is good for kids and other growing things, Stills says. He took his friend Toby Keith, a former Democratic congressman, there after they had beaten their brains out and Moffett just last year's senatorial race for Connecticut. "I said, 'This is Uncle Stephen's program for a workaholic. You can come on the wing of the airplane if you like, but you're coming,'" Stills says, laying down the law again and dropping the chubby sofa at his feet. "I'm not kidding about sitting in it because it's so comfortable," he says, taking a lot of beating today.

What is eating at Stills is his treatment at the hands of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer of his "You're a Good Girl, Frank" album. He is going to Cannes where this year's American protest film, "War Games," directed by John Badham, will be screened without the two songs Stills wrote for it. He heard about this from Badham (also responsible for "Saturday Night Fever") a week or so ago, sounding very low and relaying the message from Frank Yablans, chairman of the MGM board. "He thinks songs in films degrade them."

The film is about a boy whose passion for video games entangles him with a computer that is about to run World War III, and Badham is hoping his anti-music theme will go down well in Europe. Stills put a lot of work into his songs, which will figure on the Crosby, Stills & Nash album due out soon. The enthusiasm, as usual, is catching but the songs pound their point out uncharacteristically (the provisional title was "Slam Dancing").



Stephen Stills.

We're all on our own, so look at us now. How can we not raise a voice against the mad ones?

The MGM decision to cut them from the film was too much, and the thought of it turns Stills rigid with fury. "I went from major disappointment," he says, "to glacial" — he freezes in the sofa — "to glacial suspicion."

He burned his fingers once before, writing Dennis Hopper a song for "Easy Rider" — Bob Dylan's was chosen — but he had been hoping that this new project might lead to a new phase of his career. He loved the film ("People keep sending me scripts, but I've never found anything else worth working on") and he enjoyed the collaboration. So the topic: incoherent think songs in films degrade them? "As a matter of fact, I'm taking Barbara Streisand's out of here," Stills mutters, wickedly.

He doesn't go as far as to attribute these drawbacks to party politics, but he makes no bones about his own. "I'm a liberal, a responsible liberal," Stills says, "very involved in the Democratic party and the National Committee." His first political campaign was in 1960, when he was 15, and he still has his "Students for Kennedy" button.

Today it is Central America that upsets him most. His father was one of those people who got up and go to beautiful places and start a business there — he's in Ecuador now — and Stills spent his teen-age years in Costa Rica and El Salvador. "I don't get me started on that — I could tell you some stories about El Salvador that would make your blood curdle," he

begins, wielding his Spanish "I" like a lasso and letting fly at U.S. policy in Latin America. "We are like Victorian England with bad manners. We've got to quit considering these countries in terms of ourselves. We have no respect for their language, traditions or religion."

Stills himself is at home both in Spanish and in Latin music, whose rhythms cropped up in his work in the mid-1970s. He says that he plays good timbales, and that they are ingrained in his soul. (He plays not only many orthodox jazz percussion instruments but piano and bass as well, and as someone who spent a year jamming with Jimi Hendrix in New York, he doesn't do too badly on the guitar.)

Shades of his experiences in Costa Rica should surface in a novel he has been working on for the last five years, about the children of an expatriate and how they left cheeseburgers and cars and rock and roll for another culture. "Not the great American novel, just a cute little book," he says. "I'm always writing." He has a system, he calls the Everword Pudding which entails putting down words and not stopping. A lot of it is terrible, he admits, "but once in awhile it is just gorgeous and you take it out and brush it up."

He takes as much pleasure in his music, and he seems to be looking forward to the latest resurrection of Crosby, Stills & Nash. "We've got a cracklejack rock 'n' roll band," he says, snapping the sofa.

The Crosby, Stills & Nash tour begins in Paris on June 11 and continues, tentatively, in Hamburg, Berlin, Essen, Darmstadt, Augsburg, Toulouse, Barcelona, Málaga, Madrid, San Sebastian, Rome, London, Paris, Fréjus, Lyons, Göttinger and Milton Keynes or Wembley.

Yourcenar: The Gospel Truth

PARIS — The most surprising double act to be heard these days is Marguerite Yourcenar and Marion Williams: the stately French writer and academician and the great, growing, shouting and soaring singer of gospel songs.

They have just made an album called "Precious Memories" (released in Paris by Auroville). On one side, Yourcenar, in her grave, flexible speaking voice, intones her French translations

MARY BLUME

of black hymns, poems, memoirs and Beatie Smith's "Mr. Rich Man." On the other side Williams sings, without any accompaniment, six gospel songs.

The two women will perform the record live at the Espace Cardin in Paris for charity this fall. Yourcenar is a gracious maverick, the first and only woman member of the Académie Française; Williams is ebullient, shy, alert for a good giggle. Williams knows the Bible by heart. Yourcenar is not, in the strict sense, a believer.

"I believe in all gods with a very undefined plural," she says. She abandoned Catholicism when very young. "I think though that it is very important to have a religious upbringing — whatever it is that approaches you to religious myth, religious legend, so that you know something about it."

Yourcenar has long been interested in black American music and did a book of translations of spirituals in the 1960s. The collaboration with Marion Williams came about through Jerry Wilson, a young, Paris-based white from Arkansas who met Yourcenar when he helped out a French television crew that was filming her at home in Maine. Wilson, a student of gospel, directed "Gospel Caravan" in Paris in 1979. It starred Marion Williams, was dedicated to Yourcenar and her friend Grace Frick, and featured a Yourcenar translation of "All God's Chillun Got Wings."

Yourcenar and Williams finally met last year in Philadelphia, where Williams lives, and the album was cut in about two hours. Yourcenar sees nothing incongruous about the collaboration.

"We are both representatives of the human race. That's all there is to be said," she says.

Yourcenar's hope in making the record is to help the French feel the spirit of gospel. "The French public likes Afro-American music but they don't know about it," she said in a Paris hotel during her annual visit to France.

"For too many French people, even today," she writes on the record sleeve, "black music means excitement, noise, warmth or exuberance, shrieking and foot-stamping — in other words a sort of primitive music which indeed it is, but they don't see that it is also a treasury of fervor, pain, gaiety and simple tenderness." For Yourcenar gospel is great sung poetry.

Yourcenar first visited the South when she emigrated to the United States at the start of World War II. Her interest in black music is not academic, a word she uses with great distaste; it reflects a writer's appreciation of another literature. She describes herself as an amateur in the old sense. "Someone who loves something, I'm an amateur, an amateur. Composeur is dangerous to say," she adds, "because one is never a composer enough."

Translation, says Yourcenar, is a sort of crossword puzzle. "And it is a way to know another man's mind. I have the word adaptation. I hope out to adopt one word, to leave it as I can." She has translated, with help, from a variety of languages from Japanese to Persian to Greek.

Through her translation the Greek poet Constantine Cavafy became known in France. She has also translated Yukio Mishima, Aristophanes, James Baldwin and "What Maisie Knew" by Henry James.

"I approach translations usually by love. What Maisie Knew was out so much a labor of love. It was a labor." Her first attempt at translation was Virginia Woolf's "The Waves," which she describes as a polyphonic poem. "I thought it was well paid. I was wrong." She went to see Woolf about the translation in 1939. "I had a long conversation with her. She was totally uninterested in the problems of translation and she was quite right."



Marguerite Yourcenar, left, and Marion Williams.

She recently made a leisurely trip around the world, punctuated by a long stay in Japan to work on Mishima translations and in India to work on the poems of Amrita Pritam. The trip will also provide Yourcenar, a lifelong and patient traveler, with a book of her own.

"I thought I would write a book about different countries — not a travelogue although there would be some meditations on places and on writers who have been connected with a place, such as perhaps Conrad in Bangkok." The book, she says, so far has a backbone and a title, "Le Tour de la Prison," which comes from her book "L'Œuvre au Noir."

"It is from the part where the young man leaving says, 'It would be foolish to want to die without having made the round of the prison.'"

Yourcenar has a grantees' friendliness and beautiful manners. She is, she says, very patient, and clearly she is generous with her time. "The days are long," she says. "There is plenty of time."

Translating often comes as an interruption, a relaxation. "Working on your own book I wouldn't say is very tense but it's ardent," she says. She doesn't know or care when she will complete the travel book: "It may go very quickly or I may be completely baffled." She is not a nerve-ridden writer and sees no need to keep to a strict schedule. "If I kept a schedule it would be bad work. Sometimes I work all day, sometimes five minutes, I never count the hours or the number of words. Counting words is like poison," which comes from her book "L'Œuvre au Noir."

She spends only about two months a year in France, which means she does not attend meetings of the Académie Française. "I told them that if I accepted what they so graciously, some of them, offered, I am rarely in France so they would rarely see me in any case." She is sorry she will not be here to vote for Léopold Sédar Senghor, the Senegalese poet and president, next month but does not think her fellow academicians will turn him down. "I don't think they would dare," she says.

She would have voted for Charles Trénet, the poet and singer whom the Academy rejected this winter. "Trénet seemed worth as much as many of the people there. He is well known. As long as there are more men like René Clair and scientists in the Academy, why not Trénet, especially in a town where literature has become so verbal."

Yourcenar has a reputation, undeserved she says, for being a recluse. The reputation stems in part from the fact that in Maine she lives on the lovely island resort of Mount Desert, which to the French suggests a desert island. It is far from that, especially with fans from nearby Canada who have seen her on French television.

"I am not at all a recluse, I wish I were more," she says. "It's true that I don't frequent French society much."

On June 8 she plans to spend her 80th birthday quietly at home. "When you live on an island you hardly know you're in America," she says. "I remember once an irritable man in the village saying, 'I'm sick of it here, I'm going to the States.'"

The Background Music Man

by Jeffrey Robinson

LONDON — Carl Davis might well be one of the most famous unknown composers in the world: He's the tinkling piano in the next apartment, the strings that underline the teary goodbye, the drums and bugles that call for a cavalry charge, the maker of the music that crescendos as the hero rides off into the sunset.

"None of this was my intention when I first came into the music business," explains the 47-year-old Davis, a native New Yorker. "I was a teenager playing the piano, originally with the Robert Shaw Chorale in New York, then as a rehearsal pianist with operas in Santa Fe and New York. But I soon realized that I wanted to do more than just play music. I had already started composing and I could see that if I was going to play Carmen 12 hours a day I'd never have the chance to find out if I could write. So I quit the job I had and like that became a composer."

The obvious place to begin was where he knew people, and that was by doing music for shows. One of them was called "Divisions" and won an off-Broadway award in 1961. A year later, with the same changed to "Twists," the show came to London.

So did Davis. "I found work here by writing original music for radio. That got me jobs composing for television. Eventually the television jobs got me work scoring music for the theater, like the Royal Shakespeare Company and the National Theater. And from there I got into films."

He wrote music for such plays as "Forty Years On," which starred John Gielgud, "Habeas Corpus," which starred Alec Guinness, and the score for the film "The French Lieutenant's Woman." He kept doing television work — big British productions like "Wuthering Heights" and "The World at War" — and before he realized it, Davis had become everyone's musical handyman.

Need a score, ring for Davis. It didn't matter to him what it was, because he did it all: Classical, jazz, middle of the road, rock, chamber. "I guess you could say that what I do is opera without voices. Music can contribute immensely to television or film, and if I score it persuasively enough, then it can help bring the action on the screen to life. Some people say that I write pastiches. But I prefer to use the word parody."

For that he brings to his trade a quick ear and the ability to project himself into the music of any given period. He was so successful with his "parodies" that he was scored the British television series "Hollywood — The Story of the Silent Film Era," that he was commissioned to score several years' worth of classic

silent films for the London Film Festival. He wrote music for the 1926 Greta Garbo epic "Flesh and the Devil," King Vidor's "Show People," and then Vidor's "The Crowd," and more recently a previously unknown Charlie Chaplin short called "How to Make a Movie."

"Obviously, not just any old music will do. The trick is to make the music feel like it belongs to the film. In the case of these old silent films, I had to do a lot of research. I asked myself, if I were a composer at the time, what music would I know? Then I sat down and read that music. In the back of my mind is the idea that I need to correctly color the sequence of film. And color is the right word. The composer of a film score is like a painter in that he works with music the way a painter works with color."

By now he's written hundreds of scores, although writing a Carl Davis tune isn't as easy as, say, whistling Cole Porter. Not that you couldn't, you might even be able to dance to some of them. It's just that most people don't even know he's there. They watch the film and the music is somewhere in the background.

Davis himself might have stayed in the background if it wasn't for the film "Napoleon," the Abel Gance masterpiece that had its premiere at the Paris opera in October 1927. It was, that evening, a three-hour presentation of what is now known to have been a six-hour movie. There was an orchestra in front of the screen to play the score, a choir to sing the Marseillaise, and an actor to recite Napoleon's closing speech.

The birth of the "talkies" managed to kill the film, but Kevin Brownlow, the British film buff, spent 25 years finding various bits and pieces and put them all together. By 1980 he had managed to reconstruct five hours. But because of all sorts of complications, mainly over rights, there are two versions of the film these days. Brownlow controls one and the other is managed by Francis Ford Coppola, the director. The score for that one was composed by Coppola's father, is sound-on-film, and not necessarily music from the period. It runs at 24 frames a second, which is the speed that gives old films that hurried feel. It has been touring Europe this year.

The Brownlow version carries a Carl Davis score, played by a live orchestra. This one has been slowed down to 20 frames a second, which makes the movie seem more real. It's been shown several times in London, always to packed audiences, but it has not toured — with the exception of a showing at Le Havre, France.

Last year, Brownlow found yet another 23 minutes of the original Gance footage, and his film now runs 5 hours 20 minutes. The world



Carl Davis.

premiere of this longer version is scheduled May 28 and May 30 at London's Barbican Center. It even comes with 23 more minutes of Carl Davis scoring, played live over about seven hours by the Wren Orchestra. Needless to say, there are plenty of intermissions.

Except for the showing in Le Havre, the French have been slow in welcoming the film home. "There have been many attempts to present this longer version in France, and we really want to," Davis says. "But the French Cinéma has this misconception: They think what we have is some sort of son of la mère. All of our attempts have floundered. Kevin Brownlow feels that the film should be shown at the Paris Opera, where Gance first showed it. Instead, it seems, the French want to cover the courtyard of Les Invalides and do a presentation that would begin at 10 P.M. That means it would last until 5 A.M. Can you imagine what that would do to an orchestra as the drizzle hits the tent?"

So until the French change their mind, Gance's "Napoleon" stays in England. If it ever does play Paris, it will not merely have a Carl Davis score, but Carl Davis as well. Every time it's been shown so far, the Wren Orchestra plays Davis's music with Davis conducting. "I guess you could say that I'm something of a ham," he admits. "I keep showing up as the official conductor of Carl Davis scores."

Don't Go Away Mad, Just Go Away

by Donald Henshan

NEW YORK — A few years ago — in the fifth century, to be exact — a Syrian hermit named Simeon decided he had had enough of life's hurly-burly. He built himself a platform atop a pillar, climbed on it and stayed there for 35 years.

During those decades of retreat, St. Simeon Stylites, as he is now known, must have aroused a ravenous curiosity in the large public that had heard of his feat. I don't know what happened when Simeon eventually came down from his perch, but I suspect that a booking agent was waiting at the foot of the pillar with a tempting offer for a long personal appearance tour.

For, as history has shown again and again, the public is endlessly fascinated by men who withdraw, during which legends about the reclusive figure are spun and a craving for his return grows. We know how the French public pined for the exiled Napoleon and how they cheered when he came back from Elba; we also know, however, that he could not sustain his success and was packed off to another island where he spent his last years rereading his old reviews and trying to arrange another European tour.

A similar phenomenon can be observed in the music world. No matter how remarkable an artist may be, the public will eventually take him for granted.

This can be such a shock to a person accustomed to celebrity that ailments, real and imagined, begin to attack him and doubts nibble away at his self-esteem. For some artists, total withdrawal is the answer. For others, a controlled pattern of withdrawals and returns seems to work: when hope is present, the psyche stays strong and so does the public's interest.

The crucial role of withdrawal and return in the lives of famous people was emphasized provocatively a generation ago by Arnold J. Toynbee in his "Study of History." Some of the British historian's theses have withered under examination, but this one, I think, has remained durably valid.

Scarcely generally greeted demand, even in music. The career of Vladimir Horowitz shows how a famous performer's reputation can flourish during periods of absence. Whether by happenstance or intent, Horowitz has been able to keep the public guessing during his withdrawals and cheering during his returns.

The surprise visit of Emil Gilels to New York this winter, after a four-year absence, created a level of excitement that the Soviet pianist probably could not sustain if he had to play a dozen concerts here a season. The legend of Jascha Heifetz, who cut short his solo career many years ago, has taken on a radiance that might not now be so powerful if he had gone on playing the violin in public into old age. But, if he is not, he is not. The same sort of fascinated curiosity developed over the late Glenn Gould's desertion from the concert stage. He was the Simeon Stylites of the piano who, unfortunately, never did come down from his perch.

There are other, more conventionally religious, musicians who make themselves scarce for personal or political reasons, but in whom interest is intense when they do surface.

Imagine the box-office crush that will develop if Sviatoslav Richter,

perhaps the best and certainly the most elusive of Soviet pianists, is ever allowed to give another New York recital. Appearances anywhere in the world by the introverted Italian pianist Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli are rare but almost always received with awe and respect. Carlos Kleiber has kept curiosity high about the depth and breadth of his conducting genius by severely limiting his schedule. Another conductor, the Romanian eccentric Sergiu Celibidache, made a few records early in his career and then swore off the medium; if he were to produce a new one next week it would be an automatic sensation.

The reputations of many conductors, in fact, seem to depend on the scarce factor as much as on talent. Their popularity often seems to drop for no better reason than that they have spent too much time in the same post. Ten years as music director of a major orchestra is a safe span nowadays; the maestro who remains popular beyond that time must be a great politician, a brilliant gambler or both.

It is not only performing musicians who have been known to find profit in an occasional retreat from the world. Madmen and saints, political leaders and mystics, scholars and writers have found that isolation can promote creativity and give new perspectives to old problems.

Destiny took St. Simeon Stylites, Lenin in Switzerland, Gandhi and Hitler in jail, Thomas at Walden Pond, Moses on the mountain, Christ in the desert — all retreated from public life and returned with objectives clarified, sometimes to the benefit of the world, sometimes not. There is something about being temporarily out of touch with the world that purifies the mind and shakes perspectives. Erle, whether voluntary or forced, may be an altered state that allows one to slough off conventional answers to problems and make coping with change much easier.

A few composers have been creative exploiters of the withdrawal and return pattern. Verdi came out of retirement in his 70s to write "Otello" and "Falstaff." Wagner, an exile several times in his career, used these periods to write and promulgate his odd theories about art and politics, thereby fanning Europe's interest in his personality, at least.

Perhaps most common is the composer who quits the race in mid-stream, rich in honors and content with his achievements (Rossini, Schubert, Elgar). Among our contemporaries, Aaron Copland seems to have followed the same pattern of withdrawal without return. Under the rules of myth and legend, however, his subscribers are forced to wonder whether he has actually stopped writing or if there may be drawers full of Copland manuscripts awaiting publication.

The shrewd performer, even if he never goes into full withdrawal, learn to dangle their talents before the audience just often enough to keep curiosity aroused. The saddest of spectacles is the gifted young musician who accepts every engagement offered to him and comes to be treated as part of the landscape. I don't have to mention his name; it is legion. Although he plays as beautifully as ever, the public pays less and less attention. He becomes a bore before his time.

You might expect the young and the eager to fumble away careers in this way, but even some formerly revered virtuosos come to be overexposed through poor management, simple greed or a neurotic compulsion to be in the public eye, no matter when, how or where. When that happens, a sometime fan finds himself wanting to tell the fading hero: Don't go away mad, but go away. Take a canoe trip, visit your cousin in Nova Scotia, take up skydiving, get arrested in a good cause and go to jail. Your absence will only make our hearts grow fonder.

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TRAVEL

To the Tranquil Manor Borne

by Nancy Beth Jackson

EAST GRINSTEAD, England — At Gravetye Manor, an ivy-covered Elizabethan manor house only 12 miles (20 kilometers) from Gatwick Airport and 30 miles south of London, the peace and quiet are deafening.

Situated in a 1,000-acre forest owned by Britain's National Trust, Gravetye Manor is so tranquil that the management advises stays of only two or three days — modern man generally can't stand the pastoral pace any longer.

A visitor might also have a few worries about his waistline should he take up the life of a country squire here. Traditional British fare is joined on the extensive menu by Continental dishes, and while many of the vegetables come from the manor's own gardens in season, the shopping list is filled in London, Scotland and Paris. Wild game is emphasized in season.

The dessert menu is enough to encourage a diabetic coma with its poached pears filled with honey ice, coated with hot chocolate sauce and toasted almonds, or fresh banana soufflé, sprinkled with pralines and served with hot apricot sauce and cream.

The half-inch-thick wine list offers about 300 vintages, beginning with champagnes and traveling through Alsace, the Loire, Burgundy, Bordeaux, the Mosel and the Rhone before reaching Madeira, brandy and port. Reputedly one of the best cellars in Britain, Gravetye Manor changes its list every three or four months and holds wine auctions after each Christmas.

Service is by young French waiters, attentive by training and tempo. No more than 50 persons can be seated in the paraded room at one time and there is only one sitting. The Michelin Guide has awarded the manor one star, but — says one of the staff — there's not much

hope for a second. "Our menu is too big," he says with pride.

Passing the time from one sumptuous meal to the next may require no more activity than taking a nap in one of the manor house's 15 guest rooms — identified by names of trees found on the property rather than by number — or settling down with a brandy and a newspaper by the fireplace in the oak-paneled smoking room. More-active guests may decide

Situated in a forest owned by Britain's National Trust, Gravetye Manor is so tranquil that one longtime staff member suggests the secret of its success is that there is nothing to do — except relax.

on a game of croquet or a stroll along the country lanes and through the surrounding forests, meads and farmland, but strenuous activity is not encouraged.

One longtime staff member has suggested that the secret of the manor's success is that there is nothing to do here — except relax. But what really sets this manor house apart is the coddling by a staff of 35. One can easily pretend that the visit has been made by invitation rather than reservation.

The manor began as a private dwelling. The original owners are remembered through the

initials "R" and "K" carved in stone over the main entrance from the formal garden and in portraits, carved in oak, over the fireplace in the master bedroom, which is called Ash. "R" was Roger Infield, probably the illegitimate son of a king of Ireland, who built the stone mansion in 1598 for his bride "K," Katherine Compton.

Its next owner of note was William Robertson, a cannonball magnate who bought the manor and 1,000 acres in 1884. Pioneer of the English natural garden, Robertson spent the next half century gardening — with the aid of seven assistants. Even after he was confined to a wheelchair, he kept planting seeds and daffodil bulbs. It was Robertson, too, who restored and paneled the original section of the manor in oak, cut from surrounding forest, and added the east wing.

The gardens went to seed after Robertson's death in 1935. By the time Peter Herbert acquired the property, some 20 years ago, horses were grazing in the kitchen garden. Herbert set to work to restore the gardens, which are open to the public only on Tuesdays and Fridays from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Not matter what the season, a stroll through the gardens is an excursion into a time when life was not so hectic. The lawn, dotted with Robertson's purple and yellow wildflowers, rolls down to the pond fringed by bamboo and covered with water lilies. A lowing of cows can be heard from the other side of the hill. Birds, not jet streams, fill the sunset sky. Maybe modern man can only take so much peace and quiet these days, but every little bit helps.

Gravetye Manor, near East Grinstead off the B2110 or B2038 road (tel. 0343/81.05.07). Single rooms cost around £40 (about \$60); doubles from £45 to £80. Dogs are not allowed nor are children under seven accepted as overnight guests. Credit cards are not accepted but guests may be billed at their offices.

A Golden Arch Falls Jerusalem's Way

by Alan Elsner

JERUSALEM — A controversial project to build a huge golden arch near the western entrance to Jerusalem has reached an advanced planning stage despite strong protests from art experts.

The arch was designed by Giora Novak, an Israeli-born artist and sculptor who lives in the United States. His design has been hailed by some as an inspiration but condemned by many as a monstrosity.

The project was first planned for the entrance to Jerusalem, but a special committee of experts on architecture, sculpture, history and religion set up by Mayor Teddy Kollek to examine the project rejected it decisively. Meir Ronen, art editor of the Jerusalem Post, an English-language newspaper, called it "a golden noodle" and the name stuck.

"The city needs such a monstrosity like a hole in its collective head," Ronen wrote in the Jerusalem Post. But Novak successfully approached the local council of Mevaseret Zion, a small settle-

ment about eight kilometers (five miles) west of Jerusalem just off the main Tel Aviv highway. The project has now won local planning approval and awaits only final approval, which is considered a formality.

Novak has described his arch as "a large-scale golden form, an oval profile ribbon that spirals upward in an oval pattern, 75 meters (180 feet) high by 50 meters wide, making one full turn as it spans the highway."

Professor Bezalel Narkiss of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem's Faculty of Languages, Literature and Art said it reminded him of a giant letter M, similar to the logo of McDonald's, the American hamburger chain. But Novak has some impressive artistic opinion on his side. Wladyslaw Jaworski, president of the International Association of Art Critics, wrote in a letter to the sculptor:

"Its perfect monumental form and spiritual expression communicate in the simplest way the opening to something mysteriously unknown to our human condition."

Eli Moyal, the Mevaseret Zion council

chairman, rejects criticism of the arch. "I don't want to hear about what the experts say," he responds. "We have approached our own experts for their opinions. This project will put Mevaseret on the artistic map of the world. It will be built and built soon — within two years. Visitors will come to the hill and view Jerusalem through the gate."

The project is expected to cost the equivalent of about \$20 million. Novak has formed the "Jerusalem Gate Foundation" to raise the funds. Moyal says he has been assured all the money will be collected abroad and the project will cost Mevaseret nothing.

Judging by articles and letters in the Israeli press, public opinion in Jerusalem is still strongly against it. But as Mike Turner, a member of the committee that originally examined the proposal, said in a recent radio interview, there is little anyone can do to stop it as long as the Mevaseret council is determined to go ahead.

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Perils Along California's Coast

by Robert Lindsey

CARMEL, California — Hugging the edge of one of America's most breathtaking shorelines, California's Route 1, one of the country's busiest tourist byways, is broken in many places this spring. The worst storms to hit the state in decades, perhaps in a century, chiseled and sliced and eroded the highway until much of it plunged into the Pacific Ocean.

In the hamlet of Carmel, one of the loveliest spots along the California coast, for example, the broad crescent of white sand that, for as long as anyone can remember, linked the green bluffs at Pebble Beach to the rocky shore north of Point Lobos, has disappeared. Along much of its length, the surf washes all the way up to Seventeen Mile Drive, the scenic route along the coast between Carmel and Monterey.

To the south, from Santa Barbara to Malibu and Los Angeles, all the way to San Diego, fishing piers have been ripped away, and beaches, if they remain at all, are only a fraction as wide as they were last fall.

Most of the principal attractions that lure tourists to California — Disneyland, the tattered streets of old Hollywood, Yosemite National Park, the hills of San Francisco, northern California's beguiling wine country — escaped the storms without damage. But State Route 1, which parallels the ocean along much of the California coast, took a great deal of pounding from the storms and the effects are visible almost at every turn.

Along a 75-mile stretch between Carmel and San Luis Obispo County, which includes the spectacular Big Sur coast, nearly two dozen mudslides occurred during a two-week period in February and March, and there have been recurrent slides since then. Food for isolated residents of Big Sur had to be brought in by helicopter or carried on foot through a narrow path opened through the walls of mud covering the highway.

State highway officials say that they are hopeful that most of the damage can be repaired before the annual influx of summer visitors. Although the scars from the winter storms are likely to be visible for months to come, residents of the area say that this should not deter visitors from taking the coast road. Despite the damage, Route 1 re-

mains one of the most scenic coastal drives in the world. Already, the handful of restaurants along the highway, among them the Ventana Inn and Nepenthe at Big Sur, have reopened, and public campgrounds at Big Sur are back in operation.

San Simeon, the estate of the late William Randolph Hearst that is operated as a state park, was unaffected by the storms. Situated 90 miles (about 145 kilometers) south of Carmel and about 40 miles north of San Luis Obispo, San Simeon is on a stretch of the highway that was undamaged by the storms and can easily be approached from the south, via the town of Morro Bay.

Despite the damage to many points along California's shoreline, there are still plenty of beaches left to visit. The optimists are saying that what Nature took away she will return — that the millions of tons of sand scooped away by the storms will reappear eventually.

Nevertheless, few people expect the sands to be fully replenished by summer. Visitors to California this year are likely to find a coast that has been completely resculptured — from San Diego County in the south to Sonoma County, more than 600 miles to the north.

"It's usual to lose some sand every winter and get it back in the summer," says Jim Cole, who helps supervise maintenance of the 40-mile stretch of beaches in Los Angeles County. "But nobody knows what's going to happen this year. The storms took an awful lot of sand away, and we just have to wait to see what happens; there's no way to calculate how much will return or if it will return."

In the meantime, while the vigil goes on, he emphasizes, visitors will still find acres and acres of beach to relax on, mainly because there were so many beaches in southern California to begin with. One drawback is that they might be more crowded than usual because of the recent losses.

Another, Cole warns, is that extra precautions are in order this year. "The storms created a lot of swimming hazards," he says. "It unearthed ancient piers and old pilings sticking out of the water," and beaches that once descended gradually into shallow surf now and abruptly, with the result that careless swimmers may find themselves stepping into deep, submerged holes.

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Orvieto Struggling to Shore Itself Up

by Kevin Costelloe

ORVETO, Italy — The medieval city of Orvieto, graced with one of Italy's most beautiful cathedrals, sits atop a rocky hill that is crumbling and leaving huge holes in the center of town.

"We live in a permanent earthquake," says Mayor Franco Raimondo Barbabella. "The city is suffering greatly. I would call the situation alarming." Late in April, for example, a hole almost 20 feet wide opened near the 700-year-old cathedral. Barbabella is urging seeking aid to keep Orvieto, a city of 34,000 people, from sinking into the porous rock that is its foundation.

Orvieto, on the Poggio River 60 miles north of Rome, has fine Romanesque, Gothic and Renaissance buildings, but its pride is the great 13th-century cathedral, famous for its facade of delicate sculpture and brilliantly colored mosaics of biblical scenes.

Barbabella says that repair work under way for three years could halt by June because the

money — the equivalent of \$12.6 million — that parliament provided is rapidly running out. He feels Orvieto needs \$49 million more from parliament, which has been considering the special request for repair funds for nearly two years. Final parliamentary action seems unlikely in the near future but Barbabella hopes for stopgap funds equivalent to about \$5.6 million.

According to the mayor, Orvieto needs the money to continue shoring up the rock with special metal braces and to finish digging up streets to insure drains and pipes to protect the rock from water damage. The work has ripped up many streets and exposed passers-by to sewer smells. Traffic is blocked in many neighborhoods.

Meanwhile, the city, famous also for its white wine, is preparing for another tourist season. The mayor estimates that up to three million visitors will come this year. Many of them come up the steep hill in heavy tour buses, whose vibrations add to the damage of the rock foundation.

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11).
May 25: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Philippe Entremont conductor (Mozart).
May 26 and 27: Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra, Riccardo Chailly conductor (Gounod, Liszt, Wagner, Schumann).
May 28: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Philippe Entremont conductor (Mozart).
May 29: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Philippe Entremont conductor (Mozart).
May 30: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Philippe Entremont conductor (Mozart).
May 31: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Philippe Entremont conductor (Mozart).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Forest National (tel. 345.90.50).
May 24: Jean Baz. "Palais des Beaux-Arts" (tel. 513.82.93).
EXHIBITION — To June 5: "18th-Century Venetian Drawings." Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (tel. 218.12.66).
May 25: National Opera — May 21. "Kata Kabanova" (Janacek). Sylvain Cambiague conductor.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Montmartre (tel. 11.46.57).
JAZZ — May 24: Elvin Jones' Jazz Machine.
May 25: Museum of Fine Art (tel. 11.21.26).
To June 30: "New Abstraction." Summer exhibition of young Danish artists.

FRANCE

PARIS, Bignoux (Rue Mondou).
EXHIBITION — To June 30: "X-Big photograph." Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 277.12.33).
CONCERT — May 25: 26th Ensemble, Paul Mélançon conductor (Mozart).
EXHIBITION — To June 12: William Klein. "Galerie de la Colonne" (tel. 260.62.34).
May 26: "King Lear" (Shakespeare). Théâtre de la Ville (tel. 562.77.55).
May 27: "The Eastern Carpet in the Western World." Théâtre de la Ville (tel. 562.77.55).
May 28: "The Eastern Carpet in the Western World." Théâtre de la Ville (tel. 562.77.55).
May 29: "The Eastern Carpet in the Western World." Théâtre de la Ville (tel. 562.77.55).
May 30: "The Eastern Carpet in the Western World." Théâtre de la Ville (tel. 562.77.55).
May 31: "The Eastern Carpet in the Western World." Théâtre de la Ville (tel. 562.77.55).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 628.87.95).
May 25: Royal Shakespeare Company — May 25. "King Lear" (Shakespeare).
May 26: Royal Shakespeare Company — May 26. "The Tempest" (Shakespeare).
May 27: Royal Shakespeare Company — May 27. "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Shakespeare).
May 28: Royal Shakespeare Company — May 28. "Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare).
May 29: Royal Shakespeare Company — May 29. "As You Like It" (Shakespeare).
May 30: Royal Shakespeare Company — May 30. "The Merchant of Venice" (Shakespeare).
May 31: Royal Shakespeare Company — May 31. "Othello" (Shakespeare).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Nationalgalerie (tel. 266.26.29).
To June 5: "Warner Knapp" works from 1977-1982.
To June 26: "Art with Photography." Passionskirche (tel. 612.68.17).
JAZZ — May 24: Don Cherry & Ed Blackwell.
May 25: Philharmonie (tel. 26.92.51).
May 26 and 27: Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra, Riccardo Chailly conductor, Radu Lupu piano (Wagner, Beethoven, Liszt).
May 27: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor, Viola Fieber choreography.
May 28: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Teresa Berganza soprano (Haydn, Mozart, Strauss, De Falla).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel. 522.99.28).
May 24 and 25: London Symphony Orchestra.
May 27: Ensemble String Quartet.
May 28: Hong Kong Museum of Art (tel. 522.41.27).
To August 7: "Chinese art from the Asian Art Museum of San Francisco." Recital Hall (tel. 528.06.26).
May 22: Tononi String Quartet.

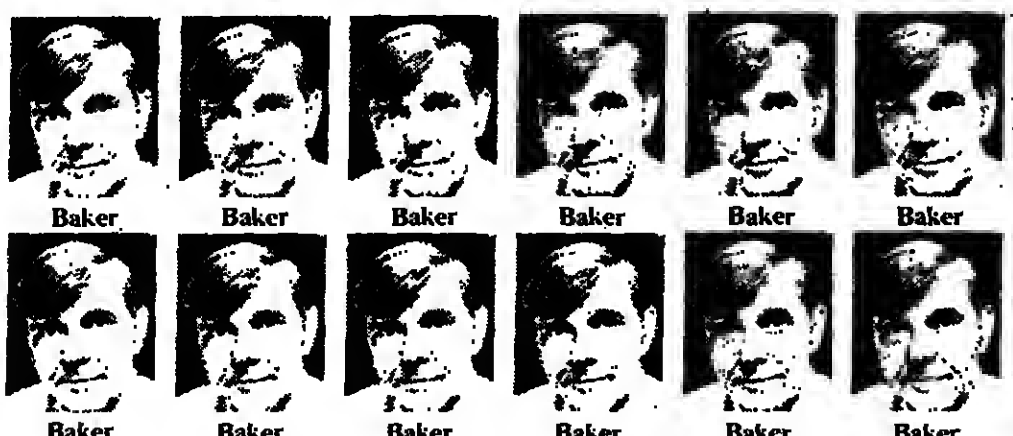
ITALY

ROME, Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia (tel. 654.10.44).
May 23 and 24: Orchestra of the Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia. Jacak Kasprzyk conductor (Vivaldi, Mozart, Berg).
May 27: Salzburg Mozart Orchestra, Jörg Demus piano (Mozart).
May 28: Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia, Claudio Abbado conductor (Mozart, Beethoven, Liszt).
May 29: Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia, Claudio Abbado conductor (Mozart, Beethoven, Liszt).
May 30: Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia, Claudio Abbado conductor (Mozart, Beethoven, Liszt).
May 31: Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia, Claudio Abbado conductor (Mozart, Beethoven, Liszt).

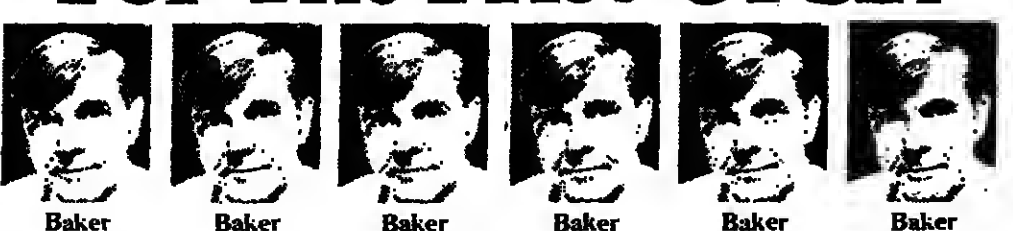
JAPAN

TOKYO, Kosei Nenkin Hall (tel. 470.06.81).
May 23: Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor (Mahler).
May 24: Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor (Mahler).
May 25: Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor (Mahler).
May 26: Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor (Mahler).
May 27: Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor (Mahler).
May 28: Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor (Mahler).
May 29: Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor (Mahler).
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UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Avery Fisher Hall (tel. 874.24.24).
May 21: New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Andrew Davis conductor (Britten, Walton, Beethoven).
May 21: Montreal Symphony Orchestra, Charles Dutoit conductor, Jessye Norman soprano (Berlioz, Saint-Saëns, Stravinsky).
May 22: "Acquisition Priorities: Aspects of Postwar Paintings in Europe."
May 23: Whitney Museum (tel. 570.36.33).
To May 22: 1983 Biennial.
WASHINGTON, Kennedy Center (tel. 254.37.70).
May 21: "Kerxes" (Handel) Handel Festival Orchestra and Chorus, Stephen Simon conductor.
May 22: Kennedy Center Opera House.
May 23-June 18: "Porgy and Bess" (Gershwin).
RECEIVAL — May 21 and 22: Richard Cassilly tenor (Well, Strauss, Schubert).
May 23: Warner Theater (tel. 626.10.50).
To May 29: Lena Horne.

TRAVEL

Time to Plan Summer Vacation: The Whole World's Out There

ITALY

ROME plans to be at its best this summer. This is Holy Year, and Catholics will flock to the city to witness the church's special occasions, which will be frequent. And for all, there is the promise of this great but tarnished city to dress in its finest, to sweep its streets and to make a special effort to protect those who use them peacefully against the predators who prey upon them.

As a resident, I look forward to August. To walk the streets of this city and to bask in the sunshine on its main and minor squares is a joy at any season, but one that is not muted. The streets are dirty, the traffic horrendous—a special problem in a city whose love-lies streets have no sidewalks. Byways are rampant with petty crime.

August attenuates the traffic, as the cars that clog the city fan out to spread havoc on the highways of this country and its neighbors. And the Holy Year has brought promises that something will be done about the trash and the thieves. Nothing is certain in this volatile country, but the mayor of Rome has said he will find the funds to make it possible.

So Rome this August should be better even than in other Augusts for those who want to see at their own pace the splendors that architects from antiquity through the Baroque have bestowed. Moreover, they will be able to witness the solemn rites that will be a daily occurrence in St. Peter's and in the other basilicas of the Vatican, the Sunday masses celebrated by Pope John Paul II or a cardinal acting in his stead and the Friday afternoon devotions at the Stations of the Cross in St. Peter's Square.

One caution—Holy Year places special stress on hotel and other lodging facilities, so reservations should be made early.

—Henry Kamm

EGYPT

BECAUSE of the heat, it won't be to everyone's liking. But Aswan, situated near the Nile River's First Cataract, is a summer attraction if one is looking for peace and quiet, clean air and clear blue skies.

The town, which has more of an African flavor than any other place I have been in Egypt, is normally a winter resort, with a peak season running from October through April. In summer, it drowns in temperatures that can reach 115 degrees Fahrenheit (46 Centigrade). But the climate is dry, and during a July visit I was far less uncomfortable than I am during a humid summer heat spell in New York.

Most winter resorts have cut-rate summer prices. Aswan is no exception. Good hotels, such as the Oberoi and the Cataract, with swimming pools, lower their prices by 15 to 20 percent. So do the more modest hotels in Aswan.

Wander about in the market and bazaar and walk along the Nile early in the morning and then have a swim and a siesta. In the late afternoon, when the light softens into mellow pastels, hire a felucca, those ancient boats with huge sails, and cruise along the river silently, through waterways filled with birds. You will catch the breeze and be lulled by the sounds.

In Aswan, unlike most tourist areas in Egypt, hawkers and pickpockets, who can be annoying, are rare. In summer, the town has two speeds—slow and stop. For those who wish to lapse into a bucolic torpor for a few days, I recommend it.

—William E. Farrell

BRITAIN

AT the height of the English summer—providing, of course, that you are clever enough to find an English summer that has a height—there are few pleasures greater than choosing a county and exploring it. The classics, I suppose, are Devon, Cornwall, Cumbria (the Lake District) and Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire (the Cotswolds) and a good deal more; inevitably, they are also tediously crowded. So why not Kent, the compact, scenically soothing and historically rich southeastern corner of the country, so easily reached from London?

The student of the past can visit the battlefield where William the Conqueror conquered in 1066 (it is at Battle, not Hastings, no matter what the schoolbooks say) and Chertwell, the home of Sir Winston Churchill. The lover of architecture will find castles at Deal and Dover and Rochester, as well as churches of great distinction, from the vast Gothic cathedral at Canterbury to the tiny church at Barfreston, a little-known gem of the Romanesque. No county is richer in great houses; Kent has Penshurst Place, with its soaring, timbered Great Hall, and baronial Knole, whose furnishings have come down almost intact from the times of James I and Charles I, and moated Ighiteam Motte, probably the best remaining 14th-century manor house in England. Kent also has Shakespeare, the charming garden created by Sir Nicholas and his wife, Vita Sackville-West. The north is flat, but farther south lies the lovely rolling country of the Weald.

A good base, at the upper end of the price scale (double rooms with breakfast range from the equivalent of about \$80 to \$140), is Eastwell Manor near Ashford, a magnificent stone house set among fields where sheep still graze. Ian McAndrew, the chef, produces fine meals of modern French cuisine, which are served at tables overlooking well-kept formal gardens. A more modest alternative (double rooms with breakfast are about \$42.75) might be the simple but atmospheric Falstaff Hotel at Canterbury. In any event, try to have lunch or dinner at Duck Inn, a pub on a country lane just south of Canterbury, where John Laing is the heartiest of hosts and his wife Ulla makes wonderful *bruschetta* and delectable soups and desserts.

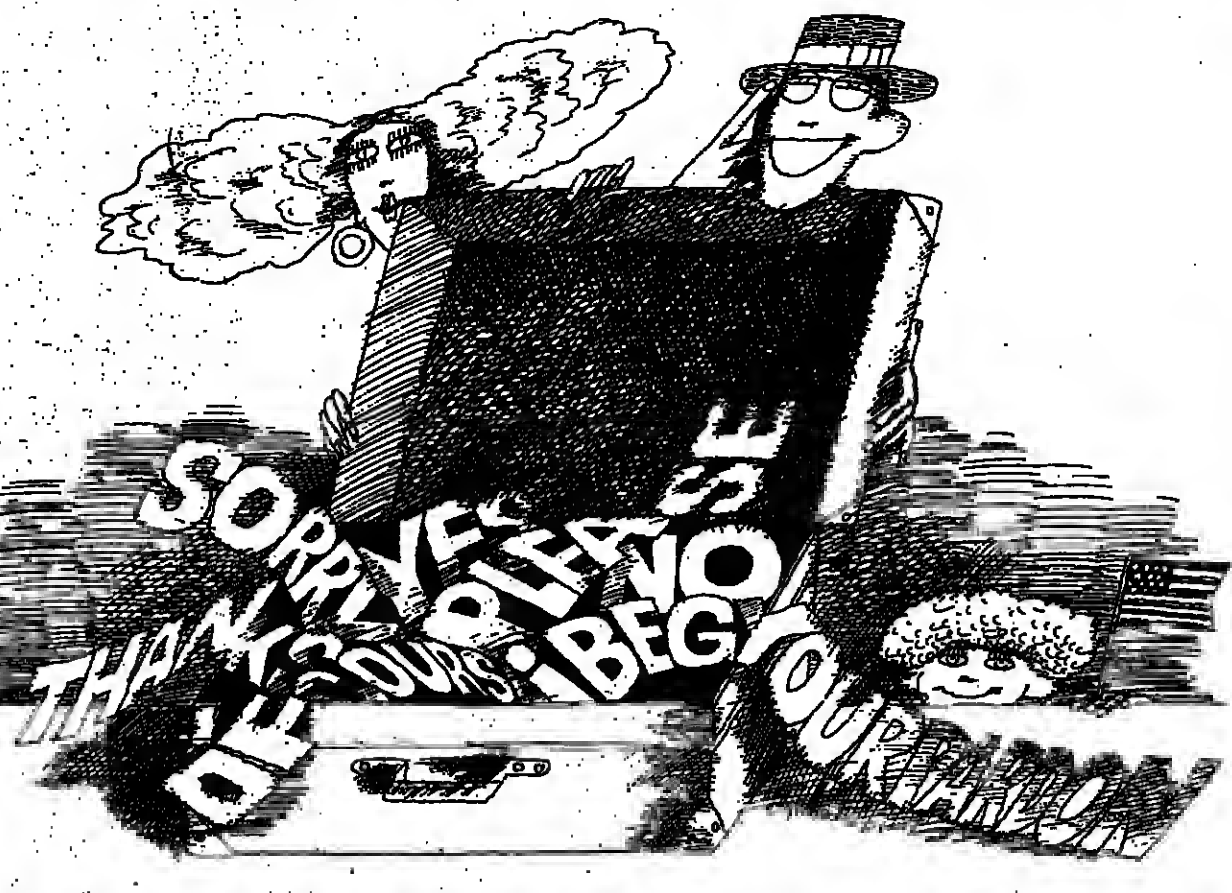
—R. W. Apple Jr.

ARGENTINA

HEAD really south for a different way to pass the summer—all the way to Argentina, where it is winter and the peaks are covered with snow. Bariloche, an Andean resort about 1,000 miles southwest of Buenos Aires, is a popular haven among South American ski buffs. It has 20 ski runs of great variety, providing ample training opportunities for the novice and challenges for the expert.

The setting is awesome: You ski overlooking Nahuel Huapi and several smaller crystal blue lakes surrounded by evergreen forests. The slopes are dotted with all sorts of coffee shops and there are also places where you can rent all the equipment you want for the equivalent of about \$30 a day. The official season is from the beginning of July to the end of September, through August and early September are the

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best times. The windy upper slopes almost always have very good snow all winter, but the lower ones can be iffy.

There are many hotels near the runs in a charming Alpine village. The Bariloche Ski Hotel is one, and you can also rent bungalows. Others can be found in Bariloche or around the lake. Or treat yourself to real linen and fine food and stay at one of the best hotels in South America, the Casco, with its views of the lake (price for a night is the equivalent of \$207 double). Bariloche itself has discos and bars that stay open till very late, yummy chocolate shops and Swiss-style tearooms.

Argentina is a cheap place to travel nowadays, since the exchange rate greatly favors foreigners. You can get to Bariloche daily by plane from Buenos Aires and then rent a car.

—Edwin Schumacher

WEST GERMANY

THE trick on a clever European summer vacation is to figure out where everybody else is going, and then go somewhere else. There is no autobahn steering the hordes to Tübingen, and so they don't hit it.

The second advantage of Tübingen is that it is deep in southern Germany. It is this correspondence, a conviction that as one goes further south in Germany, the people become friendlier, the weather gets sunnier and more dependable and the food more subtle. (The German they speak down south is impossible, but it's a dying language anyway.) The Swabians, which is what the people around Tübingen call themselves, are among the most hospitable and unassuming of Germans.

Off the beaten track on the Neckar River, Tübingen, with a population of 75,000, is, as the guidebooks say, an ancient university town of steep hills and tiny streets. The poet Friedrich Hölderlin went slowly mad 150 years ago in a yellow house by the banks of the river, where students today loiter about under willow trees, paddle in puns, or cram for exams.

It is perhaps the university's domination of the town and its isolation—that have prevented Tübingen, a medieval gem, from being overrun by the editors of *Kitch* and other travel city. (Heidelberg was probably once as lovely, but the *Kitch* people and the proximity of the U.S. Army have made their mark.) Tübingen is, quite simply, a tranquil, beautiful place. Its asymmetrical market square and pastel-painted Rathaus compose one of the most lovely settings in Germany. The surrounding countryside, the Swabian Alb, is packed with castles, spas and hiking paths and is great for kids.

If I were sneaking off to Tübingen, I would stay at the Krone Hotel near the river (double with breakfast are the equivalent of about \$55 to \$85). If I were having dinner in Tübingen, I would eat a trout at the Weinsteube Forstle. Then I'd write a nasty postcard to my friends on the teeming Costa del Sol.

—James M. Markham

TURKEY

ZIGZAGGING up and down the Bosphorus by ferryboat, along the winding waterway that separates Europe and Asia, is one of the world's great cruises. And, at the equivalent of about \$2 a head, it's also one of the cheapest.

The traveler sets out at Istanbul's Eminönü Pier, by the bustling Galata Bridge on the Golden Horn. There are two ferries daily, leaving at 11:05 A.M. and 1:35 P.M. The trip takes about two and a half hours each way, with a stopover at Rumeli or Anadolu, perhaps for a lunch of fresh sea bass or turbot (the equivalent of about \$7.50 a person) in a seaside restaurant, it usually adds up to a day's excursion.

From the deck, you see the Istanbul skyline at its best—all the majestic mosques and minarets, the towers and palaces, and then the stately Bosphorus Bridge. The 194-mile stretch from the Sea of Marmara to the Black Sea then unfolds in a panorama of modest fishing villages, fashionable resorts, royal parks and gardens and splendid monuments. There's the vast marble Dolma Bagiche, for example, the residence of the last Ottoman sultan; the imperial pavilions and gardens of Yildiz, the charming little Beylerbeyi Palace and its lavish garden, built, it is said, by a sultan for Empress Eugénie, wife of Napoleon III. And finally, just before you get to the Black Sea, there are

the impressive fortresses of Rumeli Hisari and Anadolu Hisari.

But perhaps the most exciting thing is the water traffic, with all kinds of pleasure boats, river launches, Greek or Bulgarian merchant ships, and ships from the Soviet, U.S. and Turkish navies almost rubbing shoulders.

Most Istanbul travel agencies offer the same Bosphorus tour, going one way by ferry and returning by bus, as a half-day excursion for the equivalent of about \$12.50 a person. There are also weekend cruises by private motorboat, if you find the ferry overcrowded.

—Marvyn Howe

HONG KONG

LAN TAO is an hour's ferryboat ride—and worlds apart—from the Hong Kong that most people think of as Hong Kong, the bustle and glitter of Hong Kong Island. While motorists sizzle in traffic jams in the city's financial district, paved roads are scarce in Lan Tao. Instead, the craggy island, whose Cantonese name means "broken head," offers quiet walks through areas that have been set aside as nature trails and placid old monasteries, both Buddhist and Christian.

Lan Tao is the largest of the so-called outlying islands. It is twice the size of Hong Kong Island yet has only a tiny fraction of its population (30,000, as opposed to more than a million). It is a theater of rural ways of life, mostly fishing villages that have continued little changed for centuries. And, since plans to build an airport on Lan Tao were recently shelved, things will not change much anytime soon.

A modest hotel with 78 rooms, the Silver Mine Beach Hotel, is being built, and should make it easier for visitors to stay more than one day. But more adventurous overnight guests can stay at the Po Lin monastery. For the equivalent of less than \$10 a night, you can sleep in appropriately spartan quarters on the compound and partake of the vegetarian fare served by the monks.

Once so fortified, the climb up to the top of the nearby Lan Tao Peak, the island's highest point, is recommended. The view of the South China Sea and of the island's peaceful, rugged dignity leave little doubt why Lan Tao is the home of so many monasteries.

To stay at Po Lin or one of the other monasteries, arrangements must be made in advance.

—Steve Lohr

CANADA

CHATEAU Montebello, a former sports club for millionaires that lies on the Ottawa River an hour and a half west of Montreal, provides a setting of hedonistic rusticity suitable for either escape or escapee.

The hotel occupies a 17th-century seigneurial estate that once stretched the 80 miles to Montreal but has since shrunk to 65,000 acres. Despite the attrition, this expanse, with its walking trails, riding paths, woods and lakes, remains sufficiently large to protect the sense of boisterous solitude even when all the resort's 204 rooms are filled. Many of these rooms are situated in a 53-year-old building that is often referred to as the largest log cabin in the world.

This structure sprang from the fancy of a Swiss-American millionaire named H.M. Saddlemeire, who, in his hurry to establish a plutocratic club in the wilderness, had 3,500 men working night and day to finish the construction in three and a half months. In 1970 the whole complex was taken over by Canadian Pacific and converted into a luxurious hotel. Sumas and an indoor swimming pool were added, but the basic eccentric charm of the log cabin was retained. An earlier building, the 1850 manor house is also carefully maintained and is open to guests as a historical site.

Chateau Montebello, which was the site of the 1981 summit meeting of Western leaders, lies on the north shore of the Ottawa and 80 miles west of Montreal. The resort can accommodate 50 power boats or sailboats and each year a number of visitors come by boat from New York, making the four-day trip up the Hudson through Lake Champlain and canals to Montreal and then through locks and lakes to the Ottawa River.

Summer rates, which went into effect on May 15 and last through Oct. 14, are the equivalent of about \$100 a day for single occupancy and about \$140 for double occupancy,

including three meals. Breakfast and lunch are buffet style. The dinner menu changes daily. The management will deduct for meals missed by guests who might want to explore the restaurants and inns of such nearby Laurentian villages as Montebello and Papineauville. The telephone number is 819-423-6341.

—Michael T. Kaufman

FRANCE

IT'S far too flip to say, and said too often, that steering toward the French Riviera in summer is like recommending Par Rockaway, a New York City beach, in mid-August. Sun and tar, O.K.; endless cars, yes; the bodies, their pers, the masses of exhaust fumes, sunset oil and salt, sure. But the view from Beach 108th Street, the Atlantic in its lumbering directness, really isn't serious competition for coming into Nice on the coast road from the west, regardless of the traffic.

The sea's curve of blue and green and purple against the white and red and orange of the shore, a smear of wild color fitted against a loop of space as perfect as a laser: It's scrappily, and not for nothing called the Bay of Angels. Twenty minutes back into the hills behind Nice, there are the same perspectives and colors, and a richness of smell, a combination of pine, earth and flowers that I don't know elsewhere. Putting down the Côte d'Azur seems to me to be blindman's work, resourceless, dumb.

If you take the area as running from Saint-Tropez to the Italian border, including the hills of the back country, there are an extraordinary variety of things to do that exclude only the search for solitude. I grant the detractors that much: Whatever you undertake in these parts, you are unlikely to be entirely alone.

The best apparatus is getting to places early or very late. Find a beach away from a road-way—if people can't see it, there will be fewer of them—and leave by 11:30 A.M. Get into the hills for lunch. Look for a field, sleep under a tree. Go back to the beach at dusk, and eat very late with the French, who will be around in greater numbers this summer because of the government's foreign travel restrictions. That's good. They won't stand for lousy service, and with more people on their toes in restaurants and hotels, everyone should benefit.

—John Vinocur

INDIA

SOON the plains of India will turn into one vast oven, and most of the tourists who came to savor the country's exotic flavors in moderate winter temperatures will have fled. That's when one's thoughts turn to Kashmir.

Renowned as a summer retreat since before

the days of the British, Kashmir today is a place where you can ride, trek in the mountains, shop for Kashmir rugs and pashm wonderfully cluttered, pungent bazaars. You can come back in the winter and ski. But to some tastes, the main attraction lies on and in Kashmir's waters.

You start by flying from Delhi to Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. Indian airlines has daily flights at a roundtrip cost of the equivalent of about \$110. Once there, you look for a houseboat on Srinagar's Dal Lake or Nagin Lake. There are about a thousand of them, many of which were built during the days of the British. (The Maharaja of Kashmir welcomed Britons there on holiday, but wouldn't let them build villas on his land.) Experienced travelers say the best way to choose one is to simply go to the ghats (docks) and ask to be taken to several boats. Some of them are truly sumptuous, with verandas for relaxing and sunbathing, and finely furnished living and dining rooms, often in Victorian style. And they are a bargain. The most expensive houseboat rents for the equivalent of about \$35 for two people. This includes meals prepared by a chef who lives on an adjacent boat, and servants. Small, slim boats called shikaras, Kashmir's gondolas, bring goods to the boat and provide transportation to the shore.

The fisherman can venture forth to several kinds of trout streams, from big, broad rivers to small dry-fly brooks. Fishing with both wet and dry flies is preferred, and, indeed, required on some stretches, but spin-fishing is done on others. Only a limited number of fishermen are allowed on a given stretch of stream, or "beat," at a time. This is the European system, and while it guarantees an exclusive shot at the fish, it is said to result sometimes in having to wait in line for the necessary daily license. The total daily cost of the license, rod and equipment rental (if necessary) and the compulsory guide, or ghilgi, at last report amounted to between \$10 and \$15 a day.

—William K. Stevens

CAMEROON

FOR those who relish the out-of-the-way, the sudden and delightful discovery, there is an unlikely place in northern Cameroon, in the town of Maroua on the road that leads to Chad, called Le Motel le Saré.

My taking it to dates to an assignment last year when, in the way of things, my baggage got lost on the way to Maroua and I spent a week or so in Ndjamena, Chad's capital, in a hotel room with a bucket for a bath and no change of clothing.

The motel (a misnomer, for this is no place of neon-lit cabins and squealing tires at 3 A.M.) was my savior. When I arrived there, a friend had located my suitcase and it lay on the bed in a thatched-roof, cottage room hung with trophies and hides. The water was hot and abundant and came in a bath, not a bucket. The host and hostess, a smiling French couple, were welcoming.

Perhaps the preceding week had heightened the contrast, but that was not the only factor that formed my impression, for Le Motel le Saré (named after a river in the town that seems to be dry most of the year) has a style that is truly elegant without being ostentatious. The surroundings are simple and unadorned, the service is attentive without being obtrusive, the cuisine firmly rooted in those traditions of French kitchencraft that predominate in the region (and will survive it).

The place does not, of course, come cheap—one would hardly expect much change from slaking an African thirst with refrigerated Moët et Chandon, served in a deer-headed, silver ice bucket. But it has special value. It is the only place of its kind for hundreds of miles, a hybrid of Africa and Paris, an escape from the rigors of hard travel, a place with a pool where the batteries recharge at their own pace.

You will remember such things as a candlelit dinner on a terrace and quiet conversation set to a counterpoint of chirping crickets—if, of course, you happen to be a traveler to or from Chad and are not too worried about spending the equivalent of \$100 or more for a night's rest and revitalization.

—Alan Cowell

SPAIN

WHEN Salvador Dalí first settled in Cadaqués, it was a sleepy fishing village. Today, the tourists have found it, as they have every village along Spain's Costa Brava, but they have not yet altered its character, architecture or skyline.

Cadaqués has been saved in part by its bad access road. From Barcelona, the mountain road that parallels the "Wild Coast" passes high-rise apartment complexes and supermarkets overlooking crowded beaches. But after Rosas, the road narrows, twists and curves around cliffs and sheer drops. The sun-washed village of Cadaqués appears around one narrow pass—first the steep slope of the severe hill-top church, then the red-tiled roofs and white facades of the houses and the blue-green wa-

ters of the Mediterranean, breaking around the port.

The village appears today much as it looked 50 years ago. There are only a few small hotels and rooming houses, so most visitors rent houses nestled in the steep hills, reached by narrow cobbled streets. There is a lively weekly market where you can buy everything from fruit and vegetables to pottery, toys and clothing, several chic shops and traditional dancing in the town square every weekend.

There is a museum run by one of Dalí's former secretaries with works by Dalí, Picasso and others. Or you can sit in one of the many cafés overlooking the water and sip sangria, or eat in any of the fresh seafood restaurants along the coast. For swimming, you can rent a motorboat and take a five-minute ride to one of several coves whose rock slab beaches are approachable only by sea. Beaches are topless and sometimes bottomless. Wind surfing and water skiing can be arranged.

In the summer months the main street has a carnival atmosphere, complete with shooting galleries and cotton candy. Like everywhere in Spain, Cadaqués town has a lively and late night life. Try to avoid August, which is the most crowded holiday month in Spain.

—Nina Dunton

THAILAND

IN the mountains of northern Thailand there is a valley surrounded at sunset by dark violet hills, and in the valley stands the old walled city of Chiangmai. It is growing fast and getting a bit junked up, yet it is still a town of great and soothing charm.

Chiangmai, 500 miles north of Bangkok's sweltering lowlands, was a crossroads of trade among Burma, China, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam. Today, its graceful civility, its medical limits and measure (so different from the ugly sprawl of Bangkok), its relative coolness even in summer, when the rain pours down but often stops, make it a kind of holiday retreat for people already on vacation.

Chiangmai is said to have been built by 90,000 draftsmen who worked night and day for four months on the spot where King Mengrai happened to see two white elephants, two barking deer and a family of white mice. The city today has a considerably less frantic population of 100,000.

Virtually all of the old city wall remains, a splendid, moated, red-brick square that shelters a living community and several Buddhist monasteries. It's a delightful place to walk among crumbling monuments and rose gardens and do some quiet shopping—it is a center for handicrafts (lacquerware, silver painted bamboo umbrellas), and Thailand's best copies of old Thai and Chinese celadon come from its Mengrai kilns.

There is a considerable expatriate community. At the Chateau Restaurant, try the Belgian proprietor's *terrine de conard*—after lunch, he'll offer to sell you antiques from the attic of his 70-year-old restaurant. There are also a bearded former British consul, some of the world's last hippies, lots of Protestant missionaries, a crowd of ex-tobacco planters from ex-Southern Rhodesia, and who knows what else. Outside town, there are elephants besides.

—Colin Campbell

MEXICO

MEXICO's classic spa resort, Ixtapalapa de la Sel, lies in the foothills of the Sierra Madre, 70 miles southwest of Mexico City. Already popular in Aztec times (Montezuma, according to legend, passed here with his court), its mild, steady climate—the average temperature is 70 degrees Fahrenheit (21 degrees Centigrade)—makes it suitable for rest and exercise all year round, but its location at 5,240 feet makes for cool summer nights.

There are several hotels outside the typical Mexican peasant village, but the Hotel Ixtapalapa is by far the most comfortable and complete. Its sprawling compound embraces a wide range of sports facilities, including golf, tennis and horseback riding. (For children, there are a large playground, horsedrawn carriage rides and a 460-foot-long water slide.)

But the radioactive thermal waters are the thing. They contain 13 different minerals that, according to resident doctors, stimulate the metabolism and circulation, act as a general tonic for stresses and strains and are good for arthritis, rheumatism, gout and high blood pressure. Besides the spring-fed hotel swimming pools, private Roman baths, with massage and cooling rooms, are available for the equivalent of \$2.70 an hour. There is also a health and beauty program, which includes diet, gymnastics, mud packs and scalp treatment for the equivalent of \$110 a week.

For sightseeing, there are various archaeological sites within a 30-mile drive, among them Malinalco and Teotihuacan. The Indian market in Toluca is about an hour's drive to the north, and the town of Cuernavaca an hour and a half to the east.

Rates at the Hotel Ixtapalapa range from the equivalent of \$47.50 to \$51.50 for two, with all meals. There is daily minibus service from Mexico City.

—Marlene Simons

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NYSE Index

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	94.45	93.67	93.67	—
Industrials	109.34	108.25	108.25	—
Utilities	86.96	86.10	86.10	—
Bonds	47.25	47.42	47.41	—
Price	102.21	101.34	101.34	—

NYSE Most Actives				
	Sales	Close	Chg.	
First	1,530,000	13 1/4	+	

Pratt &	\$73,300	3%	—
Rock	\$53,600	10 1/2%	—
Mill	\$42,700	55%	—
OM	\$38,600	31 1/2%	+
mead	\$23,700	18 1/4%	+
Edie	\$68,700	33 1/4%	—
a	\$18,400	33 1/4%	—
motors	\$93,000	9	—
	\$73,200	11 1/2%	—
Oil	\$41,300	36	+
Corp	\$37,300	34 1/2%	+
norm	\$31,200	12 1/4%	+

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

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(Continued on Page 18)

figures are unaudited. Yearly highs and lows reflect prices 32 weeks plus the current week, but not the trading day. Where a split or stock dividend is shown to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's low range and dividend are shown for the new stock class unless otherwise noted; rates of dividends are annual amounts based on the latest declaration.

Legend (see notes):

— stock rate of dividend vs. new stock dividend.

— dividend.

— yearly low.

— dividend declared or sold in preceding 12 months.

— dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-resident withholding tax.

— dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.

— dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken.

— latest dividend meeting.

— dividend declared or sold this year, an accumulative dividend is current.

— issue in the past 32 weeks. The high-low range with the start of trading.

— day dividend.

— no-split ratio.

— dividend declared or sold in preceding 12 months, split in split. Dividend begins with date of split.

— dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated to be an dividend or no-distribution date.

— yearly high.

— has been

— bankruptcy or reconvertible or being reorganized by the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such firms.

— not distributed.

— on tapped.

— in warrants.

— dividend or ex-rights.

— distribution.

— short warrants.

— dividend and sales in full, not.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

A SPECIAL REPORT

Europe Universities Full Now, but Face Decline in a Decade

By Wellington Long

DNN — The European Community's universities are bulging at the seams as the men and women born during the baby-boom years of the 1960s move through them. But by the end of the decade, some of these institutions will be begging for students.

The problem is most severe in West Germany, where a worried Chancellor Helmut Kohl, a Christian Democrat, recently urged would-be university students to consider whether they might not be better advised to learn a trade.

But the Benelux countries face almost as serious a problem. And Britain, France and Denmark are also affected.

Only Greece's school-leaving population will remain relatively stable through the end of the decade, while in Ireland and Italy, it will actually increase.

Great sums have been spent to build new or expand old universities and technical high schools to cope with the exploding numbers of students. In what is now West Germany, for instance, there were 24 universities and technical colleges in 1945. Today, there are 56. But while even its expanded capacity is filled, some of that plant may stand empty in another eight or 10 years.

The years of reduced birth rates already have resulted in lowered enrollments in the primary schools, worst of all in Belgium and West Germany, which, in turn, means reduced teaching staffs. Officials in France, West Germany, the Netherlands and Britain have reacted to that by trying to reduce the number of students in the teacher's colleges. Even so, Jürgen Giergensohn, the Social Democratic minister for culture in the West German state of North Rhine-Westphalia, estimates that at least 150,000 West German teachers will be out of work by 1990.

About 1.1 million students are enrolled in West German institutions of higher learning, a number that is expected to grow until the latter part of this decade, when it should fall off sharply, even though the percentage of youths going on to study at university will remain at about the current level.

That percentage has more than doubled since 1965. Then, about 4.4 percent of all 20- to 21-year-old men and women studied, a figure that now has risen to around 9 percent.

The length of time students remain at university poses a special problem in West Germany. A recent survey showed that 27 percent of all university students and 19 percent of all technical college students are over 25 years of age. Another study shows that while only about one-half of 1 percent of all men and women in the 29-to-30-year age group were studying in 1965, that percentage has since increased sixfold.

President Karl Carstens addressed the problem recently. "Students are spending too many of their especially creative years in the universities," he told the Science Council. "These years are lost in the professional world, because even to the young persons themselves who, too late, grow into responsibility."

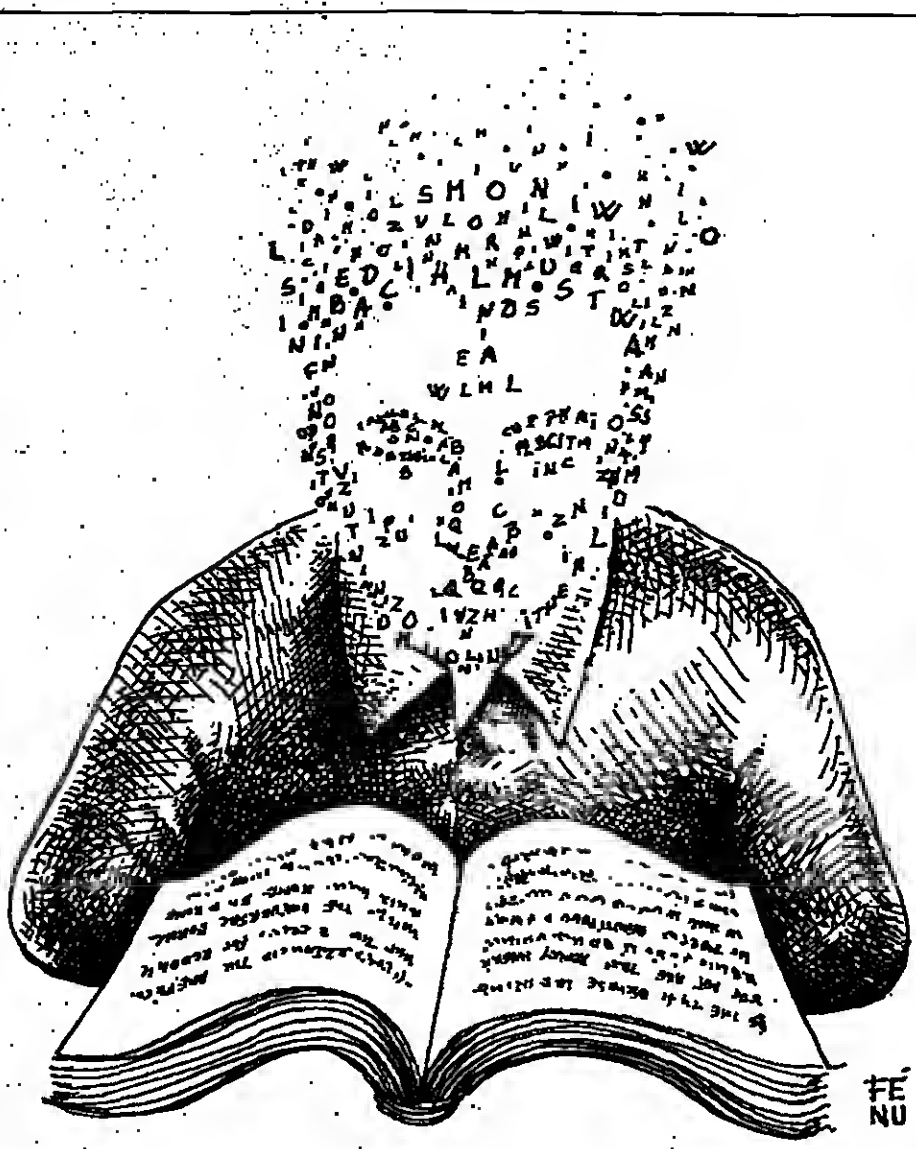
Mr. Kohl's government hopes to encourage students to move more quickly through the universities, and then reduce their total, by reducing the amount of state study assistance loans that must be repaid if the students finish on or ahead of schedule.

Perhaps paradoxically, overcrowding in the universities has tended to increase the student's average stay. Quite a few students unable to find immediate places in the departments of their choice will initially spend a few semesters marking time in other departments. In their own jargon, they "park" somewhere else until space opens in their preferred faculty.

Dorthea Wilms, the West German minister of education, has suggested overcrowding might also be prevented by requiring applicants wishing to study to take entrance examinations. But so far, she has met nothing but opposition from university directors, who insist on sticking to the tradition that any one who has acquired an *abitur*, the school-leaving examination, automatically qualifies for university entrance and that the state is required to provide a place for study.

Cancellor Kohl told the conference of West German university rectors, recently that in his view, "we must ask school-leavers, who have qualified to study to carefully consider their decision to go on to university."

"Parallel to the 'one-way street' to university study we must show a path to professional training," Mr. Kohl said. But the difficulty, as Mr. Kohl said, is that in the current recession, industry is having difficulty providing enough apprenticeships for those who already want them.



Corporate Funds to Universities Top \$1 Billion, but Educators Are Wary

By Nancy Beth Jackson

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — American universities have discovered a new fairy godmother — U.S. and foreign corporations — just when the academic institutions are being squeezed by rising costs and diminishing federal funding.

But even as they reach eagerly for the money, administrators fear they may be dealing with the big bad wolf in disguise. What is at stake is academic freedom and unfettered inquiry.

"It's like dancing with a porcupine," observed one Harvard University administrator.

The "porcupines" have quills of gold — Business Week magazine estimates that corporations gave more than \$1 billion to universities in 1982. The hottest investments are in biotechnology, energy and microelectronics where profits — through patents or development of new products — may be derived directly from research results.

Bilateral research agreements can be found at major research universities across the United States but tend to cluster at institutions on the East and West coasts.

Among recent landmark agreements are:
• A five-year, \$6-million grant for basic genetic research given by the Du Pont Company to the Harvard University Medical School (Du Pont also has

agreements with researchers at the University of Maryland and the California Institute of Technology.)

• A five-year, \$4-million agreement between Rockefeller University and the Monsanto Company to fund research on the structure and regulation of plant genes involved in photosynthesis. (Monsanto also funds biomedical research at Washington University in St. Louis under an arrangement that could supply the university with as much as \$23 million in the next five years.)

• A 10-year, \$50-million agreement between Hoechst AG of Frankfurt, West Germany, and Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard's teaching hospital, for basic research in genetics. The German chemical giant will underwrite the costs for the next 10 years of a new department of molecular biology.

Although many institutions have come up with "no strings" contracts, much controversy still surrounds such questions as who determines what will be studied, how much freedom will professors have to discuss and publish their findings, how will ownership of patents be determined, how will profits be divided and how much influence will corporations have over who does the research and what courses are taught.

Marriages are also taking place between businesses

(Continued on Following Page)

Does Education in U.S. Need Another Sputnik?

By Edward B. Fiske

WASHINGTON — Ernest L. Boyer, a former U.S. commissioner of education, is widely regarded as one of the leading philosophers of American education, and he recently had an idea.

"What we need is another Sputnik," he mused. "Maybe what we should do is get the Japanese to put a Toyota into orbit."

The first Sputnik, orbited by the Soviet Union in October 1957, proved to be a catalyst for educational reform in the United States. Every evening, Americans went out into their backyards and watched that little speck that symbolized Soviet scientific supremacy move slowly but inexorably across the sky, and the effect was profound.

Within a decade the teaching of mathematics and science in American schools was transformed. High school curriculums were catapulted in a few short years from the 18th to the 20th century. Millions of dollars were poured into retraining a generation of science teachers, and the precedent was set for vast federal spending for elementary and secondary education.

But the effects were as short-lived as they were dramatic. The United States soon not only caught up with the Soviet Union in space but went on to put the first men on the moon. The social goals of Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society began to claim funds that were previously going for curriculum reform and teacher training, and the war in Vietnam not only complicated the budget problem but made many young people suspicious of science itself.

Twenty-five years later, the conviction is again growing that something must be done about the quality of science and mathematics in American schools.

Signs that the mathematical and scientific skills of American young people leave something to be desired are plentiful. Among them:

• Enrollment statistics show that between 1960 and 1977 the proportion of public high school students enrolled in science courses declined from 60 to 48 percent. One half of all high school graduates take no mathematics or science beyond the 10th grade.

• The National Assessment of Educational Progress, which monitors school performance for the U.S. Department of Education, reports a steady decline in the scientific knowledge of 9-, 13- and 17-year olds throughout the 1970s. The decline was most dramatic among the older students.

• Scores on the mathematical section of the Scholastic Aptitude Test, taken by college-bound high school seniors, declined steadily for 18 years before stabilizing in 1980. The mean score dropped from 502 to 466 on a scale of 200 to 800.

• The lack of trained math and science teachers is rapidly taking on crisis proportions. The National Science Teachers Association reported last year that 32,000 math and science classes with 640,000 students could not be scheduled for lack of teachers and other resources.

The decline in student performance in mathematics and science is generally seen as closely related to similar declines in other academic areas. In April, the National Commission on Excellence in Education, appointed by Secretary of Education T.H. Bell in 1981 to examine the quality of American education, issued a report declaring that "the educational foundations of our society are presently being eroded by a rising tide of mediocrity that threatens our very future as a nation and a people."

Much of the teacher shortage can be traced to higher salaries being paid by industry.

Frances Johnson, for example, who taught junior and senior high school mathematics in Charlotte, North Carolina, for nine years, answered an ad for the Burroughs Corporation and after five years expects to

be earning 50 percent more as a systems analyst than she would as a teacher. "I'd never go back," she commented.

Although there is no obvious counterpart to Sputnik to dramatize the potential consequences of the lowly state of science and mathematics education today, the problem is becoming a major educational and political issue.

The House of Representatives has approved a \$425-million bill that would, among other things, put \$250 million for math and science into the hands of local school districts and provide the National Science Foundation with \$100 million for teacher training programs. The Senate is likely to trim the total number of dollars but approve similar legislation.

Corporations are beginning to get into the act. Xerox regularly sends technical employees into elementary schools in Rochester, New York, and Tampa, Florida, while 100 employees of Atlantic Richfield teach math and other courses in four inner-city schools in Los Angeles.

Realizing that they may be, as the saying goes, "eating their seed corn" if they hire away those who will train the next generation of employees, a number of companies have begun sponsoring graduate fellowships for students interested in going into mathematics and science teaching, and some states are beginning to move in similar directions.

In Kentucky, for example, where the production of certified math and science teachers dropped from 308 to 110 between 1971 and 1981, the state has begun offering up to \$2,500 in loans for college students who want to teach in these fields. As long as they do so for at least three years, they do not have to repay the loans.

Some school districts have begun experimenting with "differential pay" plans. Under its "Second Mile Plan," the Houston school system provides extra pay up to \$3,250 a year to qualified teachers in any area that suffers from a critical shortage of professional staff. Last year this included not only math and science but bilingual and special education.

Such an approach, though, is controversial, largely because of potential effects on the morale of other teachers. "Paying math and science teachers on a higher salary scale suggests that those academic disciplines are more important than other subjects," declared the National Education Association, the country's largest teachers organization, in a report last year.

In 1980, North Carolina established a School for Science and Mathematics in Durham as a residential school to train talented and gifted students. New York City has had several such schools for years, and other major cities are creating their own.

One of the lingering effects of Sputnik was the creation of a series of sophisticated high school curriculums in physics, chemistry, biology and other areas. These curriculums, which focused on basic theories in each of the areas, proved to be too difficult for most students, but many schools have continued to use them in their advanced courses.

In part, because of these curriculums, there is general agreement that American schools and colleges are doing a good job of training the professional scientists it needs to create the science and technology of the future. The problem, many people now argue, is how to train the vast majority of individual citizens who in the future will need more sophisticated skills to manage this science and technology.

"We truly need a refocusing of what science should accomplish in the schools," said Richard Yager, president of the National Science Teacher Association and a professor of science education at the University of Iowa. "We have put all of our dollars and effort into those who will enter a few chosen fields. In the process, we have lost everyone else."

Education in India's Kerala State: Model for 3d World Development?

By Pearl Marshall

NEW DELHI — With a literacy rate of only 36 percent, India's performance in basic education is far from successful, with one major exception — the small southwestern state of Kerala. Although poor and, by Indian standards, overcrowded (25 million people), Kerala's commitment to mass education has made it a model for Third World human development.

In fact, the 1980 World Bank's World Development Report cites Kerala for its success. A look at Kerala's statistics tells why: the state's literacy rate of 70 percent is roughly twice the national average. Its infant mortality is abnormally low compared with other states, its life expectancy unusually high and its birthrate one of the country's lowest.

Social scientists point to education as the single best reason for these achievements.

Kerala's record is the result of long years of enlightened rule — first by progressive monarchs and then by independent colonial rulers and more recently by successive socialist governments that have decided to invest in people because they cannot get industry.

More than one-third of the state's budget is devoted to education, and such investment has paid off economically as well as socially.

Today, Keralites make up a substantial portion of workers in the Gulf, sending the bulk of their lucrative earnings — estimated to total \$500 million annually — home to relatives.

Most of this goes straight into building land or consumer goods. An indicator of individual prosperity is the high rate of new car sales in the state.

Because Kerala's educational initiatives date to 16th-century Christian missionaries, the state provides no magic formula for instant development of the rest of the country. But it serves as an illustration to the other 550 million Indians of what education can do in terms of improving the overall quality of life.

New Delhi's Education Ministry admires the "remarkable task" it faces in eradicating illiteracy. For although the overall literacy rate has more than doubled in the last 30 years, the actual number of illiterate has increased from 300 million to 438 million through burgeoning population growth.

This gives India the enviable distinction of being home to almost half the world's illiterates — with double the number that exists in China. At the other end

of the scale, however, there are almost as many university students in India as in the European Community, according to the World Bank.

India's literacy rate puts it in the same category with countries such as Iran, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Mozambique and Nigeria. But, according to UNESCO's 1982 Statistical Year Book, it fares much better than some of its neighbors in South Asia, such as Pakistan (literacy rate of 20.7 percent), Nepal (19.2 percent), Afghanistan (20 percent) and Bangladesh (25 percent), and such African states as the Congo (15.6 percent), Ethiopia (12.8 percent), Gambia (20.1 percent), Mali (9.4 percent), Niger (9.3 percent) and Somalia (6.1 percent).

Since it first introduced its system of five-year planning, the Indian government has provided a certain amount of assistance for literacy programs. But it was not until 1978 that the then-Janata government really began to press the issue by launching a National Adult Education Program aimed at providing basic education to all people in the 15-35 age group by 1983-1984.

At the same time, the Janata regime called for education of all children up to the age of 14. For seven out of 10 children drop out of school by eighth grade, while one-fifth of India's young never make it to school at all. Poverty forces many parents to make breadwinners of their children at very early ages.

The 1978 Janata program fell hopelessly short of its targets. But Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government last year re-emphasized the need for both adult and universal primary education, naming literacy as one of 20 priority development areas.

The push now is to reach the remaining 110 million illiterates between 15 and 35 by 1990, a goal laid out in the sixth five-year plan (1980-1985).

In the first three years of the plan, India has covered more than 9.5 million in this age group. It hopes to reach 6.5 million more during the current year and nine million in 1984-1985, leaving some 84 million to be covered in the seventh plan (1985-1990).

As in all developing countries, the biggest problem facing government is the rural population's lack of motivation to learn, especially after a hard day's work in the fields. The first hurdle to be overcome is persuading people to attend adult education centers. This is often done by teachers going from door to door in

(Continued on Page 135)

1982 Educational Commission For Foreign Medical Graduates Exam Results

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SCHOOL & COUNTRY

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Kasturba Med. Coll., India
Cebu Institute of Medicine, Philippines
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Far Eastern University, Philippines
Univ. of Santo Tomas, Philippines
American U. of the Caribbean, Montserrat
Perpetual Help Coll. of Laguna, Philippines
Ross University, Dominica
Univ. of the West Indies, Jamaica
St. Louis University, Philippines
Southwestern University, Philippines
Virgen Milagrosa Inst. of Med., Philippines
Manila Central University, Philippines
Saint Lucia Health Sciences Univ., St. Lucia

% PASSING

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75%	
75%	
60%	
47%	
44%	
44%	
43%	
42%	
41%	
40%	
39%	
33%	
33%	
32%	
29%	
16%	
13%	

The above rankings were taken from "Results of 1982 ECFMG Examinations" published by The Educational Committee for Foreign Medical Graduates, Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Corporate Funds to Universities Top \$1 Billion

(Continued from Preceding Page)

and the universities in departments where the return on investment for corporations are harder to chart. Harvard Business School, with a research and development fund of about \$10 million, actively seeks out corporate donors. Friends of the school, mainly corporate, who pledge an unrestricted annual gift to the school of at least \$5,000 become members of the Associates of the Harvard Business School.

Companies as diverse as Atlantic Richfield, Bendix, Corning Glass and Nestlé supply funds that the school funnels into research on productivity and technology, human resource management, world food policy, management of information resources and national industrial policies.

Corporations also cooperate with the business school in the preparation of "case studies" of actual business situations, which are studied not only in Harvard classrooms but in business schools throughout the country. The Harvard Business School faculty retains control over what is written — the corporation controls who

reads it. In some cases, the names or situations are disguised.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Company of Japan this year became the first non-U.S. company to endow a chair at the Harvard Business School. Konosuke Matsushita, the firm's founder and after whom the Harvard professorship is named, three years ago founded the Matsushita School of Government and Management in Japan to educate future leaders of the company.

Abraham Zaleznik, a psychoanalyst and the first Konosuke Matsushita professor of leadership, said of the chair:

"It's the perfect base from which to build an international research effort [on the issues of leadership]. Over the next 10 years we'll be examining the effects of socialization on business leadership in France, the impact of changing aspirations in French Canada on a new class of business leaders there, problems of corporate governance in Sweden's planned economy, the two [postwar] waves of leadership succession in Japan, and the changing managerial ethic in the United States."

"Corporations are becoming more and more sophisticated in how their point of view can be gotten across," said Chris Welles, director of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism's Walter Bagehot Program in Economics and Business Journalism.

The program — begun in 1975 — educates 10 American and Canadian journalists each year through a combination of in-house seminars and Columbia Business School courses. Most of its funding comes from Fortune 500 companies.

"This is not surprising because corporations are interested in improving the quality of press coverage they receive," Mr. Welles said, but they don't expect — or get — a quid pro quo.

Mr. Welles strives for "an ideologically neutral program" to maintain academic honesty and give the program's fellows a mix of corporate and noncorporate thinking.

If ideology were all that was at stake, universities might not be so worried about maintaining academic honesty even while accepting corporate funding. But in many

cases, what is at stake is profit — through patents, product development, and individual professors' consultancies, stock holdings or actual participation in a company's operation.

Universities are now struggling to develop guidelines.

"In considering university-industry relationships, the need to safeguard academic freedoms must be balanced against the need to make the fruits of scientific research available to the nation," Derek Bok, Harvard University president, said last June at a biotechnology conference.

"An equally important concern is whether universities are doing enough to speed the transfer of technology from the laboratory to the marketplace. I believe universities have a responsibility to develop aggressive programs of technology transfer."

But not so aggressive that the professor becomes a businessman.

Harvard and MIT have adopted guidelines prohibiting professors from becoming executives of companies while retaining their academic posts.



Students at the British School at Croissy-sur-Seine, near Paris, learn in a classic, old-world environment.

Japanese Women Graduates Find Jobs Are Scarce

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO — Keiko Fukuzawa is one of the 11 statistical women university graduates to be hired this year by a first-rank company listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. In April, she became a cub reporter, a job desired by thousands of college graduates.

Miss Fukuzawa is not simply lucky: with a small staff of friends from Waseda University, she wrote and edited a book for 1983's graduating women titled "Our Job-Hunting Guidebook for College Co-eds." The edition was small, 1,500 copies, which have sold out, but the impact was large. Not only college girls bought the book but also company personnel managers and the Ministry of Labor.

As a result, Miss Fukuzawa has become a minor celebrity before becoming a newspaperwoman. She was interviewed by newspapers, a popular magazine and national television. Publishing companies have asked to issue the book under their name, but Miss Fukuzawa has turned them down. Her group "wants the independence, with no ties financially," she explained in an interview. She has also refused to appear on television shows because "they lead to misunderstanding." "The college co-ed angle is meant to catch the eye," she said.

A report on women's careers issued by the prime minister's office in April showed that the salary earned by female employees was only 53.3 percent of that earned by men. Explaining the low wages, officials have said that many women were part-timers with a very short working life.

Faced with this situation and with a lack of specific information aimed at women, Miss Fukuzawa and her friends decided to get the facts. Their private Waseda University has a career-planning office for its 40,000 students, of whom 5,000 are women, but its job information is not realistic, according to Miss Fukuzawa.

"Japanese companies have a

double standard when they hire new employees," she said. "They have an official policy, which is mainly for the media, like Sony's starting if never considers personal connections while, in fact, it does. Then they have an actual policy of interviewing university seniors before the Oct. 1 beginning date and pursuing those they want."

She added: "In November, with others, I was invited to a written test, which is typical *interviews*, or a false front. The jobs were already fixed."

Getting her job was a problem compounded by being editor of the guidebook. "I started my job search late," she recalled. "I had as connections and as much time for interviews, so I applied to fewer than 10 companies, which is low."

The Asahi newspaper hired her, she explained, because she had some journalistic skills acquired in interviewing women for the guidebook. She and her staff had interviewed 100 Waseda women graduates working for the major companies.

"They are not content," she said. "They are discriminated against by a different wage scale and training system than the men have. Many were thinking of quitting or transferring, but," she added, "some are happy and planning to stay."

The guidebook is a collection of articles and essays on what jobs are available for women, what methods companies use in recruiting, what professional life is like, how to handle interviews and what questions personnel people ask. (A common question concerns what the young woman will do about her job if she marries. Another wonders if the girl will live at home with her family, a condition preferred by many companies to encourage parental control.)

The style of the handbook is plain-speaking, practical, sensible and often wry. Its value lies in the facts that it gives about individual companies to which the girls gravitate — like Japan Air Lines, Suntory, Nissan, the media, banks, trading companies — in search of high wages and husbands.

Articulate, Miss Fukuzawa ex-

udes an independence uncommon in Japanese university girls. "It's hard to get comments from girls," she agreed. "They're defensive because if they talk they're considered aggressive and radical. It affects their job-hunting."

Keiko Fukuzawa is not entirely a feminist, however, for, as she said: "I can't say what I'll do about my job if I marry. Newspaper work is really exhausting."

As a novice reporter, she received early training in an American high-school journalism course. At 16, she spent a year in a central high school in rural North Carolina sponsored by an international fellowship. "It changed my value system totally," she said. "Before, I never thought there were so many ways to see things."

After two years at Waseda, where she majored in political science, she attended college in the United States for a year, first at Earlham College in Richmond, Ind., then at Georgetown University in Washington. In Washington, she worked for the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, a disarmament organization. Because of her two years in the States, she graduated from Waseda at 24 rather than at 22 because most Japanese schools and universities do not grant academic credit for study abroad.

Before she returned to the United States, at Waseda she had edited the first volume of the job-hunting guidebook, which was her brainchild in 1980. "It didn't sell well," she said. "We had a deficit. Two years ago the media didn't pay so much attention as they do now for the 1982 edition. The situation has changed because many girls want jobs."

"Our students have no trouble getting jobs," said Fumi Takano, professor at Tsuda College, a prestigious four-year university for women in the suburbs of Tokyo. "About 85 to 90 percent of the girls already have found them," she said in December. "Tsuda's placement office starts work in April with each new senior class. At co-ed universities, the placement offices have connections for men, not for

girls. With boys it's the beginning of life-long employment."

Takano-sensei, or master teacher, as students and colleagues call her, is professor of American literature and American studies at Tsuda College, since 1980, president of the International Federation of University Women, which has its headquarters in Geneva. Professor Takano, who is the first Japanese woman to be the president of an international organization, said that Japan's use of its university women productively in society "very low."

"Even in the developing countries there are at least two or three women in the cabinet," Professor Takano said. "Japan has none. Having no women in decision-making positions makes a difference. Women ought to be visible."

"In the big companies there are very few women in high places," she said. "Women graduates want to marry and have children and maybe resume work later. Society should plan for what they can do later. We in women's organizations have been trying to fit this idea over to the government. With our long life expectancy, now at 78, by the time a woman is 55, the children are in school. That's what she does? Change will be slow, but the situation is not entirely hopeless."

Agreeing with Professor Takano, one of her students, Yoko Ishii, a 21-year-old senior, who was recently hired by the Yomiuri newspaper for its advertising department. Although she hoped for reporting job, out of the 2,523 university seniors who applied for her only three women were selected, against 30 men.

Miss Ishii, an inveterate writer of letters-to-the-editor, was not dismayed, however. As she wrote in a letter that was later printed: "When I visited companies, I found that the situation for women had improved, but at the same time an increasing number of companies began employing women college graduates. No company said that those women who marry live to leave the company anymore. Some hope that women graduates will work in lower positions for several years and then play a role as leaders of women employees. Qualifications and competence matter more than the name of the college. That matters most is the woman's ability and will."

Miss Ishii signed a contract with Yomiuri for "life-time employment." At the moment she is not planning on marriage and is considering study abroad in the future.

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Computers Are Basic
As a Teaching Tool
In Some U.S. Schools

By Bruce Keppel

SAN FRANCISCO — In a classroom in Cupertino on the San Francisco Peninsula, a three-foot tall robot named Topo lurched forward, turned and turned again, following instructions programmed into a computer by a grade-school student.

Cupertino sits in the heart of California's high-technology "Silicon Valley." The city's children are formally introduced to computers on entering kindergarten. Under a five-year-old program of computer-aided education, pupils are expected to be "computer literate" by the sixth grade — that is, able to devise their own simple computer programs, such as the one guiding Topo, built by Androbot Inc. in nearby Sunnyvale.

"Although he's fun, he's not a toy," said Harvey Barnett, a school principal. "Children need concrete representation," he said. "It's difficult for them to conceptualize. But when they control Topo through the computer, they can see the results immediately."

Topo probably represents just a footnote in the unfolding — but still embryonic — story of the computer as teacher. After all, even California, a major producer of computing equipment, can boast only about three computers per public school. Nationally, one computer exists for every 200 students, estimated David Moursund, a University of Oregon professor, president of the International Council for Computers in Education and editor of Computing Teacher Magazine. But, he added, within 10 years that ratio is likely to shrink to "something more like one computer to every four students."

"What is happening," Mr. Moursund said in an interview, "is that there is a tremendous awareness by schools that computers have a large potential in education, both as study aids and as something kids should learn about."

In Ann Arbor, at the University of Michigan's Center for Research on Learning and Teaching, James Kulik, a researcher, said that formally controlled studies demonstrated that "kids typically did better on examinations when they had computer-assisted instruction" — about 10 percentage points better. "They also developed positive attitudes toward computers and showed more positive attitudes toward school work," Mr. Kulik said.

A review of recent studies of computer use in grades six through 12 showed "a time trend," he said. "The older studies [reviewed] were not reporting as strong results as the more recent studies," Mr. Kulik said. "In other words, people are using the computer more effectively than in the early years."

But the review pointed up current shortcomings, he said, espe-

cially the limitations of available computer programming for teaching and the inadequacy of teacher training. Much of what now is taught comes down to computer-familiarization courses. Using computers as educational aids is "spoty" rather than widespread, Mr. Kulik said. "Teaching on computers is quite a small-scale thing at this point, but in a very few years that will likely change very rapidly."

Cupertino's computer coordinator, Bobby Goodson, who heads a statewide association of computer teachers (whose number has tripled in three years) said: "The question now isn't whether to use computers but how to do it."

According to Carolyn Stouffer of Apple Educational Foundation, an arm of the computer manufacturer, computers can individualize instruction and they can react precisely and immediately to a student's performance. "The sound and graphics — the visual stimulus — help motivate students," she said, "and it is less intimidating than a teacher. Kids feel more comfortable with a computer."

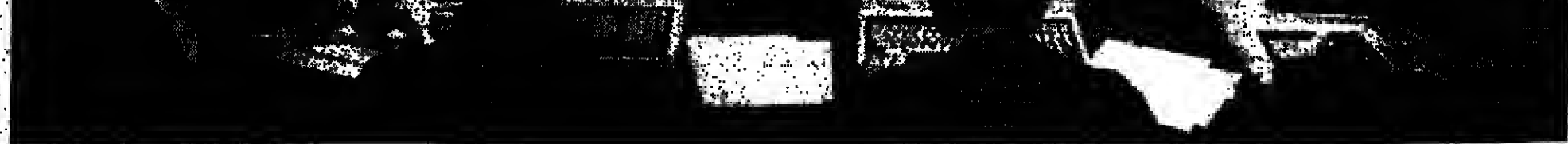
Apple Computer announced earlier in January its intention to provide a computer to every California school that requested one — potentially a 10,000-computer commitment. That order followed last year's enactment by the California Legislature of a 25-percent tax credit for donated computer equipment. Similar federal legislation has been introduced by Congress.

Meanwhile, Hewlett-Packard, also based on the San Francisco Peninsula, recently put \$50,000 worth of computer equipment into a Poway High School in San Diego County under that country's "adopt-a-school" program started last year in an effort to overcome budget cutbacks. Poway got 10 computers and accessories to equip a classroom with the latest in computing hardware. "If industries are going to survive in terms of getting the kind of personnel they will require, the schools will have to produce them, and industry will have to put something back into the schools as well," said Joe Costa, a Hewlett-Packard executive.

Nonetheless, as 1983 opened, only 274,000 microcomputers were in the nation's schools. Still, this was double the number of a year ago, and International Data Corp., of Framingham, Massachusetts, estimates that the number will approach one million by 1986.

Not surprisingly, basic questions remain concerning the computer's effectiveness as a teaching device. What to teach, how to teach it, when to introduce computer instruction and how to finance it.

While schools are beginning to get microcomputers, they lack trained instructors, instruction time for teachers, adequate software and, not least, funds to buy what is available.



Students at the American College in Paris working at video display terminals.

Education in India's Kerala State:
Model for 3d World Development?

(Continued from Page 115)

the villages. The second hurdle is to keep their attendance up once they start for many drop out after only a few weeks or months.

"So our stress is on proper motivation; and to do this we are now trying to involve the media in a very big way," said Kumud Bansal, director of New Delhi's Directorate of Adult Education. Mrs. Bansal met with officials of the state-run television in mid-April to discuss the launching of a series of mini-skits aimed at stimulating interest in literacy.

These will eventually be beamed to communal television sets in villages throughout India, which already telecast programs giving information and advice to farmers.

The message in each skit will be simple. A village woman at a bus stop who keeps missing her bus because she cannot read the numbers, a young farmer whose ability to read a contract stops him from being cheated by a money lender who believes him to be illiterate, or a village housewife who delays going to her seriously ill husband in the city for seven days because she cannot read his letter of distress and the only literate person in the neighborhood is away on vacation.

Such skits have already been broadcast on radio for the last three or four months and, with transistors in nearly every Indian home, the literacy message is beginning to be put across.

"I don't want to start with reading and writing programs," Mrs. Bansal said. "I only want to start with the fundamental aspects that will motivate people. They should be shown how literacy can help with their social and economic conditions."

Apart from motivating people to learn, the other two major problems that could prevent government from meeting its adult-education targets by 1990 are inadequate funding and not enough good teachers.

To help stretch resources, the government is actively involving

voluntary organizations in its fight against illiteracy and last year gave grants to more than 140 voluntary agencies to help open more than 7,000 adult-education centers. Such agencies are also involved extensively in primary school programs.

"The local government is doing a lot, but there is so much to be done," says Om Wadhwa, a former director and chairman of various Rotary service committees. Rotary's literacy effort is often cited by Western educational sources as an example of a successful and ambitious voluntary program. It runs about 400 non-formal schools catering to between nine and 50 children in the Rotary district of Delhi, Punjab, Haryana and Kashmir alone.

Not only does Rotary devise a number of interesting courses to keep children from dropping out, but it also often provides midday meals and occasional physical

check-ups. The brighter pupils have the opportunity and encouragement to move on to government-recognized institutions.

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Views Are Changing on Benefits, Disadvantages of Bilingual Education

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Children of international bankers, businessmen and bureaucrats, not to mention diplomats, often change schools — and countries — every few years according to their parents' overseas assignments. Some pick up languages quickly from servants at home or playmates at school and drop them equally quickly when they move on. Others stay within their maternal tongue by enrolling in "international" schools where their language is the medium of instruction. And many become bilingual — at least — or multilingual.

Until the 1960s, many educators warned that bilingualism in a child could slow language development, lower educational achievement and have negative effects on intelligence. Many of the studies, however, were based on children whose parents were struggling to master the language of a new country.

"More recently," says François

Grosjean, a psychology professor at Northeastern University in Boston and author of "Life With Two Languages" (Harvard University Press, 1982), "researchers have found that bilingualism is, after all, a great asset to the child."

Wallace Lambert, a McGill University psychology professor who has studied bilingual and trilingual (French, English, Hebrew) schools in Canada, is even more enthusiastic about the enrichment possibilities of bilingual education. "There is no place down the line that I see any drawbacks," he said, calling bilingualism "IQ enhancement." Professor Lambert has found that bilingual children score higher on both verbal and nonverbal IQ tests.

His studies indicate that a bilingual child shows a more diversified structure of intelligence, a greater flexibility and creativity in thinking, cognitive flexibility that allows

the child to "switch sets" — jump from one idea to another — enhancing brainstorming abilities — a mature and rare social perspective that many monolingual adults can never understand and a mutual strengthening of the vocabularies of the languages spoken.

"Bilingualism does not have a negative impact on cognitive development," said Rosemary C. Salomone, associate professor at the Harvard Graduate School of Education. "But it affects how a person views the world — a bilingual person is more receptive to different kinds of people and the differences in people."

How does a child become bilingual? Increasingly, educators are saying that true bilingualism cannot be achieved through Saturday courses or an hour a day — particularly if the second language is not reinforced at home. Mastering a second language comes more readily in immersion programs in which

only the second language is spoken in the home and the curriculum is divided equally between two languages, which sometimes means a longer-than-usual day.

"Putting your child in an English-language school abroad is a waste of opportunity," Professor Lambert said to English-speaking parents. If a family with elementary children is assigned abroad for two years, he advised the parents to put the children in the local schools for "an opportunity of a lifetime at that age."

The children learn another language and culture. Even if the second language is not continued — or studied in secondary school as a foreign language — the youngsters often retain some vocabulary and easily regain the accent. Professor Grosjean said: "Many people believe that having known and used a language in childhood is a great asset when relearning it later in life,

if that language has been forgotten in the meantime."

Children can become bilingual at any age, Professor Grosjean said, adding that whether or not they remain bilingual depends less on when they learned the second language (at what age and whether simultaneously or successively with the mother tongue) than whether the language continues to be used at home or at school. Professor Lambert's studies indicate that immersion programs are effective for older youngsters, but Prof. Salomone believes that entering a bilingual education beyond the early grades is difficult for a child.

American parents, Professor Lambert said, generally risk less academically than other nationalities because American schools are often less structured than, say, the French. A French, German or Japanese elementary or secondary student abroad might be unable to compete with peers when returning

to the home country. Professor Lambert's own children lost a year in their French secondary school in Montreal when their father spent a year at Stanford University.

Parents must not always make a trade-off between academic achievement and bilingualism, but they need to know what to look for when choosing schools they hope will lead to bilingualism.

Professor Salomone suggested that parents ask how much of the curriculum was devoted to the second language, whether the teachers were native speakers and the materials culturally relevant, what methodology the school followed and in what languages the subjects were taught.

She suggested that mathematics might be taught in the language of the child's home country. "If you are going to move around a lot, make sure the approach is the same," she advised.

— NANCY BETH JACKSON

Despite Decades of Effort, Gaelic Is Losing Out to English in Ireland

By Sean O'Rourke

DUBLIN — The Irish language is the object of enormous good will among the Irish people. Surveys have proved as much repeatedly. Yet, the Republic's *Bord na Gaeilge*, the Irish Language Board, admitted last month: "The present situation of Irish as a community language is a precarious one, and the situation is worsening rapidly."

This is in spite of the obligation on every child for the last half century to study Irish at school; perhaps the most eloquent testimony to the system's weakness has been the inability of Ireland's four most recent education ministers to converse in their native language.

Between 25 and 30 percent of the population claim to know Irish reasonably well and another 30 to 40 percent say they have some knowledge of it. But a mere four percent actually use it extensively in daily life. A quarter of these native speakers live in *gaeltacht* areas, mainly in Western Ireland where Irish is the norm.

However, even there the language is under siege, as the linguistic effects of industrialization, minimal television in Irish and the in-

flux of non-native residents threaten to make English dominant by the end of the century. Elsewhere, genuine bilingualism, with people switching freely from one language to another, is rare.

A newly published action plan to help make the country bilingual argues that unsuccessful past policies placed the main burden of restoring Irish on the educational sector. By far, the greatest complaint from enthusiasts concerns the lack of opportunities to use and develop Irish in the structures of society.

In turn, teachers have difficulty motivating pupils to study a language many of them perceive as irrelevant. The value of a separate Irish identity and culture is not always a convincing argument in the world of unemployment, new technology and Irish integration in the European Community. The action plan wants an Irish-medium television service by 1987 and the establishment of Irish-language centers in urban areas where people could do everyday business.

The basic educational aim of the language board's new plan is to place more emphasis on developing ability in spoken Irish. An identical proposal was included in another plan almost 20 years ago.

As Ciaran O'Coighlinn, professor of Irish in the country's foremost teacher training college, St. Patrick's Dublin, said: "The unfortunate reality is that one can get a high grade on the basis of knowing texts rather than spoken Irish. Some students we meet in first year are shocked, they've never been

talked to or lectured to through the medium of Irish."

John Fingleton, a bright 17-year-old facing his final second-level examinations in the Midland town of Portlaoise next month, said: "I've done French for five years and I know nearly as much of it as I do of Irish after 13 years. I can speak reasonable Irish, but that's because I went to the *Gaeilteach* one summer. I like it, I'm idealistic about it but most of the course goes above the heads of pupils and they just see it as a burden."

Change may be at hand. The Irish Language Teachers Association is hopeful that new methods piloted on 1,000 pupils in 33 schools will herald the first major syllabus revision for 30 years in secondary schools.

The new course has been devised by teachers, among them Treasa Ni Chionghaile, who is delighted with the response of her pupils at St. Michael's College for Boys in a fashionable Dublin suburb.

She said: "They love it. We use a communicative approach, with the emphasis on the student and learning rather than on the teacher and teaching. Before they were resentful, but now they don't make an issue of the motive because they're speaking and achieving."

The action plan envisages a new syllabus for the teaching of Irish between the ages of 4 and 15. In primary schools, the Irish-language syllabus has, in fact, been much more child-centered since the intro-

duction of a completely new curriculum 15 years ago. Conversational skills are stressed but many teachers criticize the course content as irrelevant and at times stupid.

One student teacher just back from her practical stint in a Dublin school said: "My classmates looked forward to Irish. The best course is the first. It's far removed, for example, from the life of inner-city children. The books are all about angelic little children going for walks in the country and picking flowers."

Others are less critical, and some teachers say education inspectors encourage them to make any changes they feel are necessary in the course. But most agreed that a momentous opportunity to promote Irish was lost when the government failed to insist that attractive curriculum subjects like drama, art and environmental studies be taught through Irish. Instead, they simply reduced the language's share of class time.

Even though it is obligatory for first- and second-level students to take classes in the language, "compulsory Irish" as a contentious issue is nothing to what it was a decade ago, when the government ended the requirement that it be one of the five subjects necessary to pass the vital leaving certificate at the end of second-level education.

Instead, it doubled the value of Irish in the grants system for universities and other third-level institutions. Irish was also abolished as

a requirement for civil-service entry; bonuses were offered to those who had it.

Comprehensive research into the effects of these changes has not been carried out. Unquestionably, they softened the unfavorable and even bitter attitudes toward Irish but many enthusiasts say they had a devastating effect on the morale of people trying to promote the language. In the eyes of the state, the argument goes, Irish was no longer important.

One clear effect has been an increase in the proportion of students either failing or not taking Irish in the school-leaving certificate. Through the 1970s, this tripled to 20 percent and, according to Padraig O'Riagain, director of the Linguistics Institute of Ireland, "It may well be that a major problem of the 1980s will not be the standards achieved by those studying Irish at post-primary level but rather the large proportion who do not take the subject [in examinations] or make only a token effort to study it."

On present trends, that figure could be as high as 60 percent by 1988. But Mr. O'Riagain warned against reading too much into simple projections. Besides, the trends occurred against the background of a burgeoning school population, with the numbers taking the leaving certificate examinations increasing threefold since the mid-1960s. So there has been an absolute increase in the study and knowledge of Irish.

Irish-medium schools have also declined at second level. Only five percent of pupils attended these in 1973 and the proportion has dropped even further since then. Paradoxically, the primary level has seen a dramatic growth of all Irish schools initiated by parents interested in the language. In Dublin, for instance, 17 such coeducational *Gaeilteach* have sprung up in every social environment and several are now turning pupils away.

Michael O'Muircheartaigh, former chairman of the committee promoting *Gaeilteach*, said: "A lot of parents, returned emigrants and even some without the language feel their kids would be missing something if they had no Irish. Our aim is to ensure the children can speak Irish naturally. They're completely bilingual by the time they're seven or eight and have no trouble from then on."

Some of the schools have become centers of Irish cultural activities such as traditional music and dancing. They also provide classes in Irish for parents who want to help their children.

Mr. O'Muircheartaigh said: "These schools will get very strong. We've had a lot of inquiries and if the state was leading, you would have many more of them. The department of education is helpful but it should be pushing."

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Slowly credit-based courses in all American high school academic subjects, computer science, study skills, art and theater for students aged 12-18. Sports, art, excursions.

TASIS English Language Program
Two, four-week sessions of intensive English for students aged 12-18. Individualized instruction with emphasis on developing fluency. Art, music, sports, drama and trips.

The American School in Switzerland, CH-6924 Montagnola, Switzerland. Tel. Lugano (091) 546471 Tel.: 79317
TASIS England, Colindale Lane, Thorpe, Surrey, England TW 20 8TE. Tel. Chertsey (08828) 65252 Tel.: 929172
TASIS Hellenic, P.O. Box 25, Kifissia-Athens, Greece. Tel. Athens 5015837, 5051426 Tel.: 210379

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An American preparatory school situated high in the Alps. Grades 9 thru 12. Co-educational. Boarding. High academic standards. Skiing. Supervised travel.

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

A Guide to International Schools

EUROPE

FRANCE

INFORMATION on private bilingual schools or international sections of French lycées can be obtained from the Documentation Center at the Franco-American Commission for Education Exchange, 9 rue Chardin, 75016 Paris. (Tel. 520-46-54). The center has a complete list of schools in France divided into three categories: private American and English schools; bilingual schools, where both French and English are used in an international curriculum, and the French school system, which leads to the "baccalauréat." Below is a partial listing of bilingual international schools available to English-speaking families in France:

International School of Paris: 96 rue du Ranelagh, 75016 Paris. (Tel. 224-43-40.) A small private co-educational elementary day school for children from kindergarten through 12th grade, the program is that of a modern American elementary school with a daily French program for non-French-speaking students. Contact: Patricia Hayot, headmistress, for further information.

Ecole Active Bilingue I.M. 70 rue du Théâtre, 75015 Paris. (Tel. 375-62-98). Subsidized and supervised by the state, this private elementary and secondary co-educational school, with annexes in the fifth and seventh arrondissements, aims at bilingualism and is qualified to prepare students for the French baccalauréat and British "O" levels. Descriptive bulletins may be obtained by writing directly to the school.

Ecole Active Bilingue, 6 avenue Van Dyck, 75008 Paris. (Tel. 380-12-31). A private co-educational school, from kindergarten to 12th grade, the Ecole Active Bilingue has annexes in the 16th and eighth

arrondissements. Basic languages are English and French. Courses lead to the French baccalauréat, American college boards and English "A" and "O" levels. Descriptive bulletins may be obtained by calling Danielle Perrin, the director.

Lycee International d'Henri-Montmery, rue du Fer-a-Cheval, B.P. 128, 78104 Saint-Germain-en-Laye, Cedex. (Tel. 451-94-11). More commonly known as the Lycee International de Saint-Germain-en-Laye, this French school provides an opportunity for foreigners to study in a French school while taking 8 hours a week of courses offered in one of the nine national sections (American, British, Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish, Danish, German, Italian and Dutch). Classes go from pre-kindergarten to a preparatory year for HEC (one year beyond 12th grade). For further information, contact Nancy Magot, director, American section.

BRITAIN

The International School of London, Crowndale Road, London NW. (Tel. 388-0450). John E. Parkes, Grades 5-13, ISL serves the international community in London, preparing students for American College Board and London Board examinations, as well as the International Baccalaureate diploma. For more information, contact John E. Parkes, headmaster.

The American School in London, 2-8 Loudoun Road, London NW8 0NP. (Tel. 722-0101). Grades K-12. Accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools, the American School in London offers individualized programs in the Lower and Middle Schools and a college-preparatory program in the Upper School. For further information, contact Jack H. Harrison, headmaster, at the above address.

TASIS England, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe, Surrey, England. (Tel. Chertsey (9328) 62522). The director is Crist Fleming. A branch

of the American School in Switzerland, this American-dominated coeducational day and boarding school runs from kindergarten through 12th grade and prepares students for admission to American universities and colleges. Exchange programs with TASIS schools in Switzerland or Cyprus are possible.

WEST GERMANY

Internationale Schule, Holmbrook 20, 2 Hamburg 52, West Germany. (Tel. 880 20-56/67). Founded to serve the needs of the international community of Hamburg, the school, which runs from grades K through 12, is accredited by the European Council of International Schools and offers "O" levels and the International Baccalaureate. For more information, write the headmaster, Allan Wilcox.

The John F. Kennedy School, Telthorpe Damm 87/89, 1000 Berlin 37. (Tel. 807-27-01). Grades K-13. A bilingual and bicultural school funded by the city of Berlin, the Kennedy School offers a bilingual program from kindergarten on leading to the German Abitur and/or an American high school diploma. For more information, write Kenneth Hadermann, principal of the high school, or Chris Hanna, principal of the elementary school.

Munich International School, Schloss Buchhof, 8136 Percha bei Starnberg. Through 12th grade. Serving the international community in the Munich area, the school offers preparation for College Board exams, a broad range of "O" and "A" level GCE exams, the International Baccalaureate and the American High School Diploma in the city of Munich.

The Frankfurt International School, An der Waldstrasse 5-7, 6370 Oberursel. (Tel. (6171) 2844). Founded in 1961, the Frankfurt International School offers an English-language education and is accredited by the Middle States Association and by ECIS. The curriculum is basically American and graduating students are awarded a high school diploma. The school also prepares students for the International Baccalaureate. German is normally required of all students.

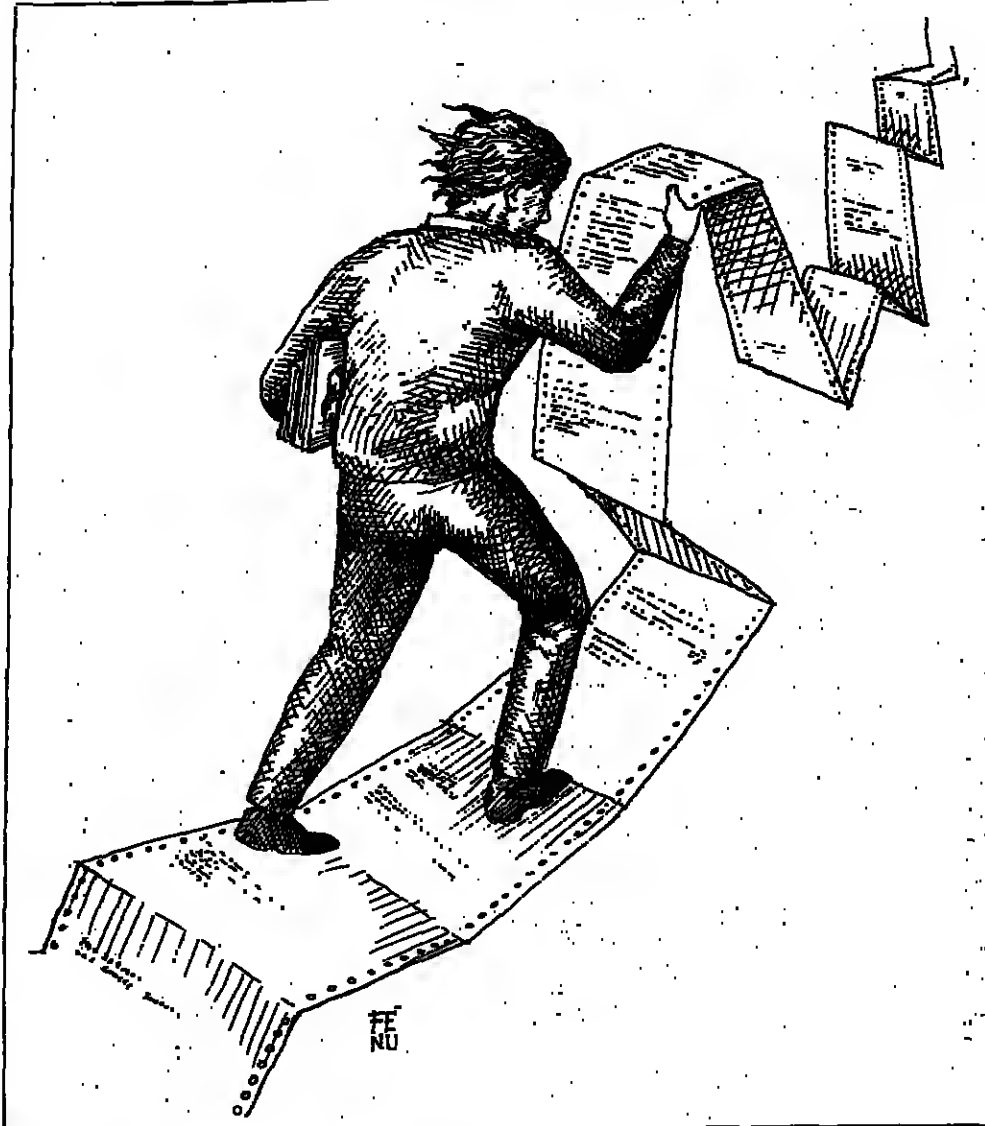
Boarding facilities are available. Contact Peter Gibbons, headmaster, for further information.

American International School of Düsseldorf, 4 Düsseldorf-Kaiserswerth, Leuchtenberger Kirchweg 2, (Tel. (211) 40-49-76/77). Pre-K through 12th grade. An independent co-educational day school, the 6-acre campus is situated near the Rhine in the suburb of Kaiserswerth. Emphasis is on small classes and contemporary methods. In 1977 AISD inaugurated the International Baccalaureate program.

SWITZERLAND

International Primary School of Zurich, Seestrasse 169, 8802 Kilchberg. (Tel. (01) 715-27-95). Founded in 1960, the IPSZ offers a pre-kindergarten program followed by an elementary program grades K-7, using a U.S. curriculum in the core subjects. For more information, contact Steve Mills, the director.

Le Rosey, 1180 Rolle, Switzerland. (Tel. (021) 75-15-37). With



both a French-speaking and an Anglo-American section, the school goes from 4th through 12th grade and prepares students for the British GCE, ordinary and advanced level, or the baccalauréat Français and Maturité Suisse.

The Foundation of the International School of Geneva: La Grande Boissière, 62 route de la Chine, 1208 Geneva. Kindergarten and Grades 1-3, English and French program.

Frengy-Rigot, 11 Avenue de la Paix, 1202 Geneva. For 3- to 11-year-old children. English program.

La Chaux-de-Fonds, 1297 Fourmies. Grades 1-13. English program. Grades 3-13, French program.

A co-educational international school system located in and around Geneva, the school prepares students for the Swiss Maturité, French Baccalauréat, British GCE and the American College Boards.

American International School of Zurich, Nideldstrasse 49, 8802 Kilchberg. (Tel. (01) 715-27-95). Grades 8-12. Founded in 1963, the AISZ is a non-profit association under the administration of a board of trustees and is accredited by the ECIS and the NEASC. Advanced placement and independent study options are available. For more information contact August Zeno, the director of admissions at the above address. The American School in Switzerland, CH 6926 Montagnola-Lugano. (Tel. (091) 54-64-71). Founded in 1955, the curriculum in the core subjects. For more information, contact Steve Mills, the director.

Le Rosey, 1180 Rolle, Switzerland. (Tel. (021) 75-15-37). With

gauges taught include French, Spanish, Italian and German. For more information, contact Crist Fleming, the director.

Colège du Leman International School, 1290 Versoix, Geneva. (Tel. 55-25-55). A co-educational boarding and day school located in Versoix 5 miles from the center of Geneva, the Colège du Leman is a preparatory school accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools and by the ECIS. The program from grade 1 through 12 prepares for 4 national examinations: American College Boards, GCE; the French Baccalauréat and the Swiss Maturité.

For more information contact the superintendent, Francis A. Civaz. For further information on schools, one should consult "Schools Abroad of Interest to Americans," 1979, Porter Sargent Publishers, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02108, and "The Directory of the European Council of International Schools," published by ECIS, 18 Lavant Street, Petersfield, Hampshire GU32 5EW, England. Tel. (0730) 68244. Both of these books can be consulted at the Documentation Center at the Franco-American Commission for Educational Exchange.

—HARRIET ROCHEFORT

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Contact: Prof. J. Wals, E.E.C. School, Jacob Jordaanstraat 81, 2000 Antwerp. Tel. 03/239.63.77

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

A Guide to International Schools

UNITED STATES

SOUTHEAST ASIA

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Special language or international schools exist throughout the United States, although they are concentrated on the East and West Coasts and in Washington. Fees vary according to school and grade level, but generally range from \$1,000 to \$3,000 a year. Scholarships are available. Enrollments are ethnically and racially diverse, with a mixture of American and foreign nationals. A partial list of such schools includes:

FRENCH: Many of the following schools are accredited by the French government. Grading, unless otherwise noted, is according to the French system.

Chicago — Ecole Française, c/o Pierre Flori, 1 American Plaza, Evanston, Illinois 60201. Levels CP to 6.

Denver — Ecole Française d'Acquiescence, 6277 South Cherry Circle, Littleton, Colorado 80121. Levels CP to 2.

Denver — Ecole Française Internationale, 4101 E. Hampden Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80222. Levels maternelle to 6.

Houston — Section Bilingue Franco-Américain, 3022 Midland, Houston, Texas 77027. Levels maternelle to one.

San Francisco — Ecole Bilingue, 145 Bluff, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139. Founded in 1962 by members of Harvard University community as a nursery school. Now U.S. grades pre-K through 5. Immersion in both languages.

New York — Lycée Français, 3 East 95th Street, New York, New York 10028. Levels maternelle to 1.

New York — Lycée Kennedy, 18 E. 71st St., New York, New York 10021. Levels maternelle to 1.

Washington — Lycée Français International, 9600 Forest Road, Bethesda, Maryland 20814. Founded in 1965 by officials of the French Embassy, the school prepares students for the French baccalaureate exam. A French public school where English is taught as a foreign language — four periods a week at the primary level, six hours a week at middle levels. A second modern language or a classical language is introduced at the secondary level.

Washington — Washington International School, Dorothy Goodman, director, 2725 Olive Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20007 (and two other locations). Founded in 1966, the school awards an international baccalaureate diploma. Students between ages three and eight, have alternate days of languages use — one day English, the other either French or Spanish. At age 9-10, students spend a half day in English, a half in French or Spanish. Latin is required between ages 11 and 13. Between ages 14 and 17, students continue or begin a third foreign language.

San Francisco region — Ecole Française de Marin County, 100 Harvard Avenue, Mill Valley, California 94041.

San Francisco region — Ecole Bilingue East Bay, 1009 Heinz Street, Berkeley, California. Founded 1955, U.S. grades kindergarten through 5. Both languages taught intensively with initial French immersion.

San Francisco — Ecole Bilingue, 834 28th Avenue, San Francisco California 94121.

San Francisco — Ecole Bilingue, 55 Laguna Street, San Francisco, California 94102. Total immersion in French and English. U.S. grades kindergarten through 12. Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Spanish also taught. Graduates attend international universities.

GERMAN: The West German government sponsors German language schools in Washington and New York, awarding the *Abitur* diploma. Nine main subjects include English, French and Latin. Additional information may be obtained from the German Embassy.

SPANISH: Bilingual programs offered at many public and parochial schools in the United States. See International School, Washington, under French listing.

OTHER: United Nations International School, 24-50 East River Drive, New York, New York 10010. It was founded in 1947. All instruction in English with after-school programs in mother tongues. French is mandatory. U.S. grades kindergarten through 12. Graduates receive equivalent of New York State diploma or international baccalaureate.

— NANCY BETH JACKSON

SINGAPORE — For parents arriving in Southeast Asia, the variety of schools in the area may be a surprise.

Some schools have evolved out of missionary communities, like the Faith Academy in Manila; some have been established by members of national clubs or associations and some are built by companies for their employees, like the "oil schools" in Indonesia. The standards and sizes of the schools vary, and parents moving to Singapore, Bangkok, Jakarta or Manila are advised to inquire early because waiting lists, like that for the British-style Tugling Infants Schools in Singapore, can be long.

For general guidance, parents of English-speaking children might consult the East Asia Regional Council of Overseas Schools run by Barbara Leister, executive secretary at the Singapore American School, 60 King's Road, Singapore 1026 (Tel: 670022). Other helpful groups are the Japanese Association of Overseas Schools, the European Council of International Schools and the International School Services, which publishes an annual directory.

Nearly 70 percent of the students at the Singapore American school are from the United States, but the rest include Australians, Canadians, and Scandinavians. Once called the Singapore International school, it has counterparts in Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Jakarta

and Manila — the last with one of the largest enrollments of 2,600 students. The Singapore School offers advanced placement, but not the international baccalaureate, while the IB is offered in Jakarta and Manila. All of the schools are independent of each other and privately run.

Information about French schools can be obtained from Francis Bognor (Tel: 481-5995), who runs the Ecole Française de Singapour. There are similar schools in Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, Bangkok and Manila, with enrollments from a few dozen in Kuala Lumpur to the largest in the area, Manila, with 350 students. There also are smaller schools in Bandung, Indonesia, and Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. Preparations for the French baccalaureate are offered in Singapore, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta. Work in most of these schools at differing levels follows the Centre National d'Enseignement par Correspondance, although Mr. Bognor said he advises his students to return to France for the final year or two. The FB examination is offered annually in Hong Kong as well.

Four German students follow the *Gymnasium* curriculum until the age of 16 in Singapore, 10 students in Jakarta, and 13 in Kuala Lumpur, according to Otto Knoedler, the principal of the Deutsche Schule in Singapore (Tel: 631219).

In Bangkok, German-speaking students attend a Swiss school that has one German teacher, but offers

no German examination. Most German students preparing for the *Schulabschluss* return home in their mid-teens. The Swiss government also runs a small school in Singapore, but offers no preparation for the international baccalaureate, as it offers teaching only to the age of 15.

British-style education — there are no official British schools — is available for ages 4-11 under three schools administered in Singapore by the Tugling Trust, according to J.M.M. Gornie, director of administration. (Tel: 778-0771) in Singapore. The schools are tied to the British curriculum system, but well-attended by Australians, Canadians, New Zealanders and others. Older British students from the region can attend the United World College, run under the sponsorship of the prince of Wales. Founded in 1971, it offers education from age 11 to the IB level, with students of almost 50 nationalities attending.

Unless otherwise stated, all the schools mentioned above start with classes for children around four years old. Of the ASEAN capitals, Kuala Lumpur seems to have the smallest classes. Emphasis is on preparation for university education. Many schools are unable, because of size, to offer special or vocational education.

— NANCY BETH JACKSON

JAPAN

By Coralie Curtin

TOKYO — The English-language schools in Japan — about two dozen in all, half of them in the metropolitan area — provide a broad range of curriculums for the 8,000 students that attend them. In addition, there are several schools, following the American syllabus, at U.S. military bases. Among the o-o-English-language institutions are French, German and Finnish schools.

"Most Westerners would enroll their children in a foreign school in Japan," said Ray Downs, past president of the Japan Council of Overseas Schools, and headmaster of the American School in Japan.

"They would have too much of a language problem at a Japanese school, and the Japanese education system has a different emphasis than that of many Western systems."

Among the English-language schools are:

The American School in Japan (K-12), 1-1 Nomizu 1-Chome, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 100. Tel. 0422-31-6351.

The American School in Japan (Nursery to kindergarten), 2-15-5 Aobadai, Meguro-Ku, Tokyo 153. Tel. 03-461-4253.

Japan International School (K-6), 1-10-10 Inagawa, Shibuya-Ku, Tokyo 103. Tel. 03-408-4411.

AOBA International School (Nursery and three levels), 2-10-34 Aobadai, Meguro-Ku, Tokyo 153. Tel. 03-461-1442.

Canadian Academy (Nursery-12), 3-1 Nagaminodai 2-Chome,

Nada-Ku, Kobe. 677 Tel. 078-881-5211.

Christian Academy in Japan (K-12), 1-12-14 Shinkawa-Cho, Higashikurume-Shi, Tokyo 180-03. Tel. 0424-71-0722.

Fukuoka International School (Grades 1-8), 1-28 Maidashi 4-Chome, Higashi-Ku, Fukuoka City, Tel. 092-641-0326.

Hiroshima International School (K-8), 2-6 2-Chome Ushita Naka, Higashi-Ku, Hiroshima 730. Tel. 0822-21-6202.

Hokkaido International School (Grades 1-9), 3-10 2-Chome Fuku-uchi, Toyohira-Ku, Sapporo 062. Tel. 011-851-1205.

The International School of the Sacred Heart (K-12), 3-1 Hiroo 4-Chome, Shibuya-Ku, Tokyo 150. Tel. 03-400-3951.

Kyoto International School (K-

8), Ichijo Dori, Muromachi Nishi-iru, Kamigyo-Ku, Kyoto 602. Tel. 075-451-3555.

Marist Brothers International School (Pre-kindergarten-12), 2-1-1 Chome Chinoori-Cho, Suma-Ku, Kobe 654. Tel. 078-732-6266.

Nagoya International School (Nursery-12), 2686 Minamihara Nakashidami, Moriyama-Ku, Nagoya 463. Tel. 052-736-2025.

Nishimachi International School (K-9), 2-14-7 Moto Azabu, Minato-Ku, Tokyo 106 Tel. 03-451-5520.

St. Mary's International School (Grades: 1-12), 6-19 Seto 1-Chome, Setagaya-Ku, Tokyo 158. Tel. 03-709-3411.

St. Joseph College, Yokohama (Pre-1 to 12), 85 Yamate-Cho, Naka-Ku, Yokohama 231. Tel. 045-641-0065.

St. Michael's International School (Nursery-6), 3-Nakayama-Dori 2-Chome, Ikuta-Ku, Kobe 650. Tel. 078-231-8885.

Santa Maria School (Grades 1-

6), 2-2-4 Minamitsuka, Nerima-Ku Tokyo 177. Tel. 03-996-0509.

Santa Maria International School (K-8), 41 Karasawa, Minami-Ku, Yokohama 232. Tel. 045-251-4963, 251-4023.

Seisen International School (grades: kindergarten-12), 12-15 Yoda 1-Chome, Setagaya-Ku, Tokyo 158. Tel. 03-704-2661.

Yokohama International (Nursery-12), 258 Yamate-Cho, Naka-Ku, Yokohama 231. Tel. 045-622-0084.

Among schools on American military bases are: Nile C. Kinnick High School, Yokosuka Naval Base, Yokosuka-Shi, Honcho, Kanagawa-Ken 238. Tel. 0463-26-1911.

Zama High School, Camp Zama, Zama-Machi, Kozu-Gun, Kanagawa-Ken 228. Tel. 0462-51-1520.

Yokota High School, Yokota Base, Fussa-Shitokyo Yoka 197. Tel. 0425-52-2511.

Among the foreign schools, other than English-language, are: Finnish School, 566 Shimizu-Cho, Kamitakami, Otsu City.

German School, 2-39-23 Sanno, Ota-Ku, Tokyo. Tel. 03-771-5057.

French School, 1-3-43 Fujimichi, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo. Tel. 03-261-0137.

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Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE

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FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1983

TECHNOLOGY

By WILLIAM J. BROAD

Experts Debate Whether Less
Worth More in Robot World

NEW YORK — "WARNING!" he called out in his synthesized voice. "Warning, intruder. I have summoned the police!"

Hero the robot held his arm high and ominously waved a toy gun west and forth. One of his sensor systems had detected someone entering the office and now he was valiantly attempting to ward off the prowler.

Not to the intruder — a colleague of mine — it was a bit startling and a bit silly to stumble on this two-foot high android as he moved through the office. But the routine illustrated a serious and perhaps promising use for robots: Security. Robots can "see" objects in the dark through a variety of sensitive receptors. It's a tantalizing, small example of the potential of robots.

No one knows where the revolution in robotics is likely to go. And after decades of futuristic speculation over how robots will transform society, the arrival of these machines is clearly clouded by hope and fear.

Will robots throw masses of men out of work? Will they be tireless servants in the home? And why are the Japanese so far ahead in putting robots to work?

To cut through the haze, I built a mechanical man from scratch. It took 87 hours. The \$1,500 Heathkit had 1,200 parts, including 150 semiconductor chips, a computer brain, and eight motors. My week-long education in programming Hero taught me a lot about his strengths and weaknesses, and those of his android brethren. He could easily function as an intruder alarm or as a funny thing and twirl about on his tricycle wheels. But he had difficulty in dealing with his surroundings — with things that a human finds quite simple.

Hero's arm, for instance, had seven axes of movement — more than most industrial robots. But when a graphic artist tried to get Hero to hold a martini glass, it fell to the floor with a thud. "I don't have to worry about my job for a while," he chuckled.

The artist was probably right. The human arm has 27 axes of movement, nearly four times as many as my mechanical man.

And there were other limitations. When Hero stumbled across a room to pick up a can of Pepsi, accumulated errors would often leave him clutching at thin air. Most important, he never really learned anything, in contrast to any child in kindergarten. He did what I programmed him to do.

Anything But Human

In short, Hero was anything but human. In three weeks of experimentation I gained enormous respect for the increasing powers of robotic technology. But I also started to feel that sophisticated robots might be something of an evolutionary dead end.

Indeed, experts are divided about whether industrial robots should be able to adapt to many tasks, the way people do, or should be built to handle specific jobs such as welding on assembly lines. Managers often want robots equipped with every possible gadget — in effect, surrogate humans. Yet simple robots are less costly and less prone to error and failure. Certainly some of the simple ways that a complex robot can go astray were evident in my experience with Hero.

The first thing I had to master with Hero was programming. My initial breakthrough was learning how to make Hero speak any word I could speak. Most talking dashboards or vending machines keep a few preprogrammed words in memory chips, and their vocabularies are quite limited.

Not Hero. Digital commands punched into his keyboard would trigger his speech synthesizer to form any one of 64 phonemes, the basic sounds needed for the English language. His brain would then string these sounds together and send them to a speaker to form words and sentences. Any word was possible.

Basic motions were easy to program. I simply orchestrated them with the teaching pendant, a keyboard that plugged in and out of Hero with an extension cord, and Hero remembered the movements. (A similar technique is used with some industrial robots.)

In general, Hero had many more sensory powers and capabilities for delicate movement than his industrial brethren, who for the most part are stupid bulks that perform one dull task or lift heavy objects.

But are pioneers of industrial robotics forging ahead with futuristic androids? Surprisingly, the Japanese, who lead the world in the application of robotic technology, do so with simple industrial robots. Hero would be out of place in a Japanese factory.

Japan in 1980 employed nearly three times as many robots as the United States. The arms of most of these robots have three or four axes of movement and perform repetitive tasks, such as spot welding. Most Japanese robots cannot learn new tasks. There has been only a limited attempt to give them the kind of flexibility that marks mankind.

Nevertheless, in the United States, there is a strong commercial demand for human-like robots. Indeed, one research trend is to endow industrial robots with human-like dexterity and systems of sensory feedback, with rudimentary feet, ears, eyes, mouth, and hands. Already the gripper on some industrial robots is equipped with simple sensors such as strain gauges or photocells that can detect an object.

Be the urge to lavish all sorts of powers on robots, in effect to create surrogate humans, is a waste of resources, according to some researchers. They argue that the most economical use of robots is as smart machines with highly defined jobs, and point to the success of the Japanese.

The New York Times

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 19, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	DM	£	FF	Sc	Y	Sw	S	DK
American Express	2.785	4.379	112.37	37.365	6.589	1.349	134.76	31.50	31.50
Bankers (ex)	2.785	4.379	112.37	37.365	6.589	1.349	134.76	31.50	31.50
Bankers (im)	2.785	4.379	112.37	37.365	6.589	1.349	134.76	31.50	31.50
London (ex)	2.785	4.379	112.37	37.365	6.589	1.349	134.76	31.50	31.50
London (im)	2.785	4.379	112.37	37.365	6.589	1.349	134.76	31.50	31.50
Paris (ex)	2.785	4.379	112.37	37.365	6.589	1.349	134.76	31.50	31.50
Paris (im)	2.785	4.379	112.37	37.365	6.589	1.349	134.76	31.50	31.50
Frankfurt (ex)	2.785	4.379	112.37	37.365	6.589	1.349	134.76	31.50	31.50
Frankfurt (im)	2.785	4.379	112.37	37.365	6.589	1.349	134.76	31.50	31.50
Geneva (ex)	2.785	4.379	112.37	37.365	6.589	1.349	134.76	31.50	31.50
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Oslo (im)	2.785	4.379	112.37	37.365	6.589	1.349	134.76	31.50	31.50
London (ex)	2.785	4.379	112.37	37.365	6.589	1.349	134.76	31.50	31.50
London (im)	2.785	4.379	112.37	37.365	6.589	1.349	134.76	31.50	31.50

Source: Reuters, London, May 19, 1983.

1 Unit = 100 U.S. Dollars

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Prices
Decline
On NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Prices were lower at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Thursday, with the Dow Jones industrial average below the 1,200 level for the first time in nearly a month.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had fallen 2.23 Wednesday, closed off 12.19 to 1,191.37. The closely watched average has been climbing since reaching a record high of 1,232.59 on May 6.

Declines led advances by a 10-5 margin among the 1,973 issues traded.

Big Board volume was 83.2 million shares, down from the 99.8 million traded Wednesday.

Prices were also lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said the market generally was consolidating the huge gains it had made in the unprecedented bull market since August.

Some low-priced stocks were attracting attention.

Traders still were a bit unnerved by reports Wednesday that an unidentified institution had placed an order with Merrill Lynch to sell \$100 million worth of securities.

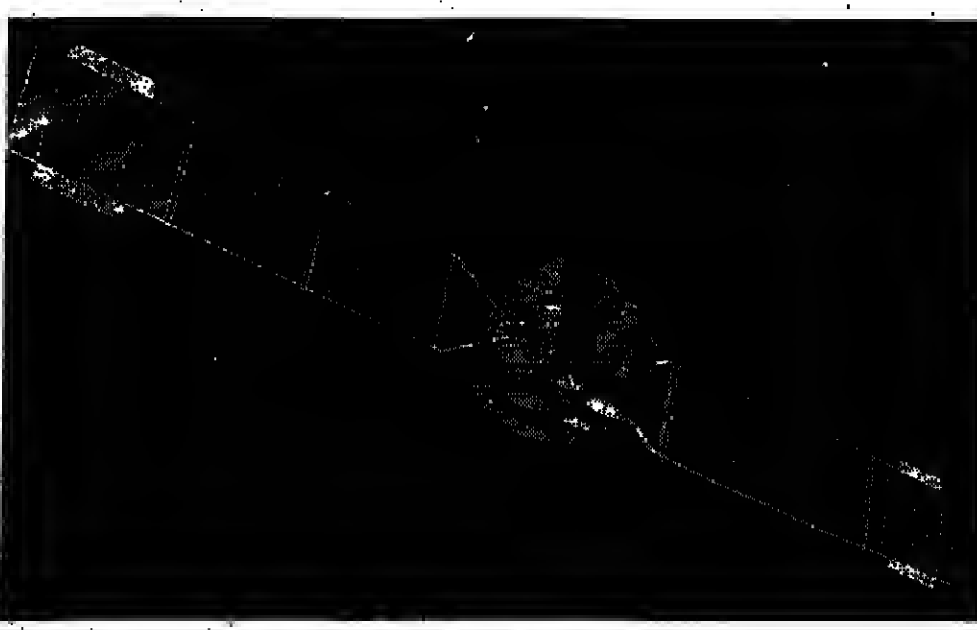
"When an institution sells \$100 million worth of securities, that's going to make other portfolio managers do a little checking of their own stocks," said Trade-Latimer, Evans & Co. vice president.

Federal National Mortgage Association officials may have disturbed some traders when they said that interest rates could rise sharply in late 1984 because of probable large federal budget deficits.

The Senate Budget Committee Wednesday approved a budget plan that would raise taxes slightly during the next two fiscal years and provide most of the defense spending increases that President Ronald Reagan has requested.

Interest-sensitive banking issues were under selling pressure. Citicorp, Bankers Trust, Chase Manhattan, J.P. Morgan and First National City were hardest hit in the early going.

Analysts said selling in such prominent blue chips as International Business Machines, General Electric and General Motors betokened increasing caution on the part of at least a few investing institutions.



An artist's rendering of the European ECS satellite.

Politics and Ambition Clash
In Europe's Satellite Plans

By Amiel Kornel

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — European telecommunications is about to enter the space age. In the second half of June, an Ariane rocket is to place the first European Communications Satellite in an orbit 35,800 kilometers (22,196 miles) above the Earth.

The satellite, known as ECS, will be followed in April 1984 by France's first Telecom 1 satellite. They will furnish Europe with its first regional, space-based telecommunications and broadcasting capabilities.

But this bright future is clouded by the political obstacles that seem to plague many pan-European technological and industrial enterprises. "We have to interface with the real world," sighed one European official.

The importance of the satellites goes well beyond the lower cost and greater flexibility in communications that they will provide. Europe has invested its hopes for autonomy in space, and for industrial competitiveness in telecommunications, in the satellite programs.

The Ariane was designed to provide Europe with its own satellite launcher. Communications is the most lucrative portion of the launch services market, which is expected to include 200 satellites worldwide over the next decade.

The projects have also induced Europe to acquire and develop the technological know-how and industrial capabilities necessary for satellite communications.

According to Andre Caruso, secretary-general of Euclat, the European organization that owns the ECS, the 10 years of preparation leading up to the launch "were well spent to re-invent existing technologies for Europe and invent new technologies never used before."

This new technological independence and expertise could translate into commercial opportunities for European industry as it vies with the United States and

Japan for a piece of the world telecommunications market.

The ECS has an impressive pedigree. Its experimental predecessors include the French-German Syncom satellite, the Italian Sio and the Orbital Test Satellite. "All have worked perfectly, above the expectations of the manufacturers," Mr. Caruso said in an interview at the Paris headquarters of Euclat.

Euclat, established by the Confederation of European Postal and Telecommunications Administrations, will manage ECS and collect revenue.

The European Space Agency, or ESA, is responsible for the provision, launch and maintenance in orbit of the satellite. It is to have the same duties for the four other ECS satellites that are scheduled for launch over the next decade. Mesh, a 10-nation industrial consortium led by British Aerospace, holds the contracts for the production of the first two satellites.

As a complement to existing terrestrial lines, the ECS system will provide 12,000 digital links for regional public telecommunications. The satellite also will bounce back television programs to be exchanged between European broadcasting authorities, within the framework of the European Broadcasting Union's Eurovision program. Direct broadcasting to homes is not yet planned.

Applications of the 2.5-billion-franc (\$335-million) Telecom 1 program will include communications with the French overseas departments in the Antilles and Réunion, as well as military liaison.

Under the supervision of the French telecommunications monopoly, the project has been contracted out to an international consortium headed by Matra and Thomson-CSF.

But difficulties are expected to arise because some of the services offered by the two systems will overlap. Both satellite systems will be offering specialized business services such as high speed data transfer between computers.



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An American Express Company

Hyatt's Braniff Offer
Rejected by Creditors

But Further Talks Are Possible

By Agis Salpukas

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Braniff International's secured creditors decided at a meeting Monday to reject the latest offer made by Hyatt International to put some of Braniff's planes back into service. However, a lawyer who was at the meeting said Wednesday that the creditors had left the door open for future discussion with Hyatt.

The major disagreement, the lawyer said, was about the amount that Jay A. Pritzker, the chairman of Hyatt, was willing to pay for monthly rental of the 30 planes that would be used. Mr. Pritzker has reportedly offered \$75,000 a month for each plane, but many secured creditors, who hold leases on the planes, reportedly believe that they can do better by selling the planes outright.

The lawyers at the meeting, who asked not to be identified, said that although no formal discussions were under way now between the secured creditors and Hyatt, there was a good chance that such talks could take place soon.

Another source close to the secured creditors said that they may come up with a counter-proposal that would then be presented to Mr. Pritzker, who has sweetened his proposal four times in an effort to win agreement to restart the airline. Braniff closed down last May and filed for protection from its creditors under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

The 39 secured creditors, mostly banks, insurance companies and bondholders, hold \$467.5 million of Braniff's \$1-billion debt.

Sources said that the plan outlined to them last Monday was similar to the plan presented last week by Mr. Pritzker to the committee of the secured creditors.

In the latest proposal, Hyatt reportedly offered to pay Braniff \$75,000 a month for the lease of the planes for the first year. For the second year, the amount would rise to \$82,500 and in the third it would rise to \$93,000, if justified by sufficient profit from airline operations. The secured creditors consider those amounts too low at a time when airline traffic is increasing and the value of used planes has been going up.

Hyatt has proposed an investment of \$70 million to start the new airline, in return for which Hyatt would receive 80 percent of the stock. Of the \$70 million, Hyatt offered to put up \$5 million in cash and another \$5 million in secured debentures. And it said it would help Braniff raise \$20 million from funds set aside for the unsecured creditors from the Braniff estate.

Since it was uncertain whether the fund would reach \$20 million, Hyatt offered to make up any shortfall.

The Hyatt plan would employ up to 2,000 former Braniff workers.

A Braniff spokesman, Barbara Potter, was quoted by Reuters as saying that the creditors were still reviewing the plan.

She was quoted as saying: "They (the secured creditors) are still deliberating and considering the agreement. We do not expect a decision until late this week or early next week."

The Dallas Morning News quoted a Braniff creditor as saying that "the secured creditors unanimously rejected the offer as it stood. If they (Hyatt) would sweeten the pot a bit, I think we would take a look at it. But not as it now stands."

Braniff's unsecured creditors have approved the latest Hyatt plan and it was approved unanimously by the Braniff board May 12. A U.S. Bankruptcy Court must also approve the plan. Braniff has also submitted to the bankruptcy court a reorganization plan that calls for sale of the planes, with Braniff emerging only as a small airplane-maintenance company.

The unsecured creditors have expressed the belief that they will gain more from any effort to restart the airline than they could from sale of the planes.

Meanwhile, the secured creditors said that they have several proposals from several airlines to buy about 25 of Braniff's planes for about \$7 million each. They said that none of the proposals came from American Airlines, an rival of Braniff.

Sources said interest in the Braniff jets could hurt Hyatt's chances of persuading Braniff's secured creditors to support the hotel chain's proposed reorganization plan for Braniff.

American Air May Expand

American Airlines might be interested in buying used aircraft at a good price, including any available from Braniff, but it will not use those planes to form a new, low-cost division, its president said Wednesday in Arlington, Texas. The Associated Press reported.

Robert L. Crandall, responding to published reports that American might bid for Braniff's fleet, said that American would expand operations if it is successful in negotiating new contracts with pilots and flight attendants.

But he noted that the Braniff jets might be already sold or contracted for by the time that American gets those contracts.

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	8 1/8	8 1/8
Federal Funds	8 1/8	9 1/8
Prime Rate	10 1/8	10 1/8
Broker Loan Rate	9 1/8	9 1/8
Comm. Paper, 30-177 days	8.37	8.37
3-month Treasury Bills	8.15	8.18
6-month Treasury Bills	8.25	8.19
CD's 30-87 days	8	8
CD's 88-99 days	8.12	8.12

Brazil May Seek An IMF Extension

banks to a total of \$7.5 billion, but instead these have fallen to \$6 billion.

Mr. Langoni has been in Washington for discussions with IMF and U.S. Treasury officials about Brazil's economic problems. He indicated to reporters Wednesday that the IMF had not yet determined whether Brazil was in compliance with the economic criteria set out for the first quarter of this year. Sources said last week that Brazil has had difficulties in meeting its targets for public spending and borrowing. Sources also said that the IMF would ask Brazil and the IMF about how to measure the public-sector deficit. Mr. Langoni said "we are coming to a common consensus on how to measure some of the missing credit lines, sources said. It may take at least two weeks to work out detailed proposals, sources said.

Brazil, which owes close to \$90 billion overseas, has fallen into arrears on some of its payments as a result of the cash squeeze. Mr. Langoni Wednesday said that the arrears had stabilized at \$550 million net. A U.S. official put the number at about \$800 million. The Brazilian central bank governor also said that he expected the nation's cash position to ease in the second quarter, as export earnings rise. He said the nation has not asked for a U.S. government loan.

Brazil is caught in a severe cash squeeze as banks have failed to come up with all the money that they reportedly had promised the nation when the IMF agreement was negotiated. Mr. Langoni was visiting major banks in New York Thursday to consider how to push for more money from recalcitrant commercial banks. He told reporters in Washington that the liquidity problem was "not a situation that is out of control." He said that the central bank is now talking directly to "every major bank where there is a major shortfall" in the amount of money lent. Banks had agreed in February to make up short-term credit lines to Brazilian banks before money borrowed during its balance-of-payments problems two years ago was due to be returned.

The official news agency quoted an official of the People's Bank of China as saying that the decision reflected a turn for the better in China's foreign-exchange reserves.

Repayments on 450 million special drawing rights (currently worth about \$486 million) borrowed in March 1981 would begin Friday. The bank would first give back 334 million SDRs, the IMF unit of lending based on a floating basket of international currencies, and repay the balance in the third quarter of this year, the spokesman said.

Resters
WIESBADEN, West Germany — West German producer prices rose 0.3 percent in April after dropping 0.3 percent in March and were 1.5 percent higher than in April 1982, the Federal Statistics Office said Thursday.

Over-the-Counter

May 19

[illegible]

	100	Right	Low	2pm	Cirge		100	Right	Low	2pm	Cirge
AGS	161	24	21	23	- 14	NikeB s	1628	28	194	28	+ 4
ASKK	51	33%	33%	33%		Nordst 56	157	75%	72%	74%	- 14
Acadins	762	29	27%	28%	+ 1	NwNG 1.28	91	13%	13	13%	+ 16
Acadich s	599	22%	23	28	- 3%	NuclPH	2159	12	18%	11%	- 16

AirWise	94	16%	15%	15%	OCC7c	80	11%	11%	11%	- 1%
AlexBd 2	19	3%	3%	3%	Outen	132	12%	12%	12%	
AldBnc 1.00	214	24%	24%	24%	Omyx	1039	14%	13%	14%	- 3%
Alfas	256	20%	20	- 1%	Oxco	79	10%	14	10%	- 3%
Amaro h	477	2%	1%	2%	PNC 1.92	28	40%	40%	40%	- 1%

ABNir 5.0	439	15	14%	14% - 16	PoBaSt 10	53	61%	60%	61% - 16
AGrnt 3.4	4328	28	22%	22%	PonDf 2.0	34	35%	23	35 - 16
AlnLfs	644	15%	14%	15 - 16	PovNsw 5.6	94	47%	47%	47%+ - 16
AlnGp 3.4	413	75%	74%	75 - 16	PeopExp	263	40%	39%	38%+ - 16
AntIns 3.4	119	19%	19%	19%	PeopRt	332	10%	10%	10%+ - 16

Aspirin	605	33	20%	23	+24%	Petrini	44	31%	30%	31%	
Andrew	20	39%	39%	39%	+1%	PicSov	32	46%	45%	46%	+1%
AppleC	2721	54%	32%	54	+1%	PionHi J2	4211	25%	24%	25%	+1%
Aspirin	245	39%	39%	39%	-1%	PizzaCo	684	24%	23%	23%	-1%
Aspirin	86	46%	45%	46%	+1%	Price	28	59%	59%	59%	-1%

Asiastory	407	12%	11%	12	Pyrrhos	201	28%	27%	28%+/-	16	
Aflon R.s	11	53	52%	52%	Quadrax 2d	434	5%	5%	5%+/-	16	
Avantek	208	27%	26%	27%+/-	16	Quoniam	706	30%	28%	29 -1	
Banco S.34	78	35%	35	35 -1	16	Quotras	253	52%	52%	52%+/-	16
BayBike 2	183	24%	24	24	16	RPM 56	14	18%	17%	17%+/-	16

Perkins, J.D.	284	23	22%		Ramirez, L.O.	12	34%	33%	34%	14	
PerzLib, S.D.	217	40%	40	40% + 15	Ramtek	1525	24	23%	24	+	
PHas1	238	19%	18	18% - 36	Reeves	238	22	21%	22	+	
BobEv, S.D.	135	26%	26	26% + 15	Rescue, A.D.	179	31%	31	31	-	
BrWTom	964	7%	7	7% + 16	Rival, J.D.	517	16%	13%	13%	16	
Burns, J.D.	109	18	18%	18	+	Rosen, L.D.	177	65%	64%	64%	16

Group	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378</
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Calculus	341	17%	17%	17%	1%	30Poul 2.90	324	65%	64%	64%	1%
Chem 5.25	123	23	22%	22%	1%	SciWorl 10	336	32	22%	22%	1%
Chem H 60	745	33%	32%	32%	1%	ScanPro	217	14%	14%	14%	1%
ChChs	952	28%	31%	31%	1%	Scherer 30	201	25%	24%	20	1%
Chibib 2.92	369	56%	55%	54	1%	Seacote	1179	21%	30%	30%	1%

Cipher	252	47	46	47	Seiber s.05	69	27%	27%	27%	-1
CitSeGe .56	716	14%	14%	14%	Seiber s.07	582	21	49%	49%	-2
City Fed	142	27%	26%	27% + 1/4	Sumner s.08	4880	20%	19%	20% + 1/4	
CoBrLte	101	46	44	44 -1 1/4	ShoMad s.12	570	37%	36%	36% - 1/4	
CoBrLte	154	23%	23%	22% - 1/4	ShoMad s.15	211	27%	23%	25% - 1/4	

Comind	275	25%	25%	25%	Silicon	246	17%	16%	17%+	1%
ComAm	139	7%	7%	7%+	SpecC7.55	108	11%	10%	10%	+
Comind 32	303	35	32%	33	+ 1%	813	23%	29	29	- 1%
CompC 34	936	37	35%	36%	+	1433	10%	9%	10	
Compco	728	12%	12%	12%	SYSK	56	27%	27%	27%	- 1%
					SYTC					

CCTC	88	22%	22%	22%	Tempco 2.80	88	53%	53%	53%
CompDiv	31	14 1/4	14	14 - 1/4	Tandem	2141	32	31	31 1/4 - 34
Cramer	277	14%	14%	14 1/2 + 1/4	Tandem s	1485	24%	24	24 1/4 - 1/2
Cosco	189	14%	14	14% + 1/4	Telema	407	32%	30	31 - 1 1/2
OnCap 3.34a	285	25%	29	25% - 1/4	TelePia s	1067	30%	29 1/2	29 1/2 - 1/4

Corvus	2392	34	32%	39%	4%	Teleport	168	1892	15	181%	+ 4%
Corvus	373	23%	21%	22%	+ 4%	Telvid	1465	21%	31	21%	+ 1%
Corvus B.30	667	19%	19%	19%	+ 4%	Texon	118	4%	4%	4%	
Corvus SFF 3.52	18	59%	58%	59%	+ 1%	Thout	444	2%	2%	2%	- 1%
Corvus	745	20%	19%	20%	+ 1%	Tierory 1	181	6%	4%	6%	+ 1%
Corvus	140	94%	71%	24%	- 1%	Tuesday	123	3%	2%	3%	+ 1%

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Dianomic	2718	2718	2718	2718	Univis	64	13	13	-	16
DialSys	410	140	134	135	+ 1%	Univis2	168	48%	48	48%
DecoSys	463	354	33	33%	- 3%	VL51	381	20%	24	24%
Dynal	1478	274	27	27%	- 6%	VIAH1.16	2653	27%	22%	22%
EconLib 1.04	250	324	31%	21%	- 3%	Vector8	137	74	74	74

IPos 1.24	2544	14%	18%	15%	—	Werra 30	2293	14	18%	—	1/2
Elabo s	256	20	26%	27	—	Wiliam 1.50	72	43%	43	—	—
Elabo s	540	26	27	20	—	Wiliam 1.50	1603	9%	8%	9%	—
Elabo s	107	40%	48	48	—	Wiliam 1.50	90	19%	18%	19%	—
Elabo s	146	9%	9%	9%	—	Wiliam 1.50	91	25%	27%	26%	—

Yarnout	628	29	36%	38%	Xicor	288	18	15%	15%	24
FormG 1.34	628	43	41%	42	Xicor S	111	35	34	34%	
FilePSL	187	19%	16%	15%	YellowF1.34	212	29%	23%	23%	
FileMac	319	11%	11%	11%						
FileIcon	95	14	14%	13%						
FileEx 2.80	68	54	53%	53%						

Execs	1147	20%	20%	20%
Pres&Ch	271	30%	30%	30% - 1/2
Forint	121	18%	9%	10
Forint	2328	14%	13%	14% + 3/4
Forum	368	17%	17	17% + 3/4

Fremont 48	425	2 1/2	28 1/2	22 1/2	1 1/2
Full-HB 54	70	3 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	1 1/2
Gen't 3	125	4 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	
Gen't 5	280	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	
Gen't wt	94	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	1 1/2

Goldrex	424	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
GoldFro	82	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	+ 1/2
GoldF.AM	144	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+ 1/2
GrashSc	2389	24 1/4	23 3/4	24 1/4	+ 1/2
NBSI 1/16	21	32	32 1/4	32 1/4	+ 1/2

Johnson	692	71%	0%	1%	1%
Whitney S	293	43%	47%	42%	4%
HomeDep	1127	45%	45	45%	5%
HomeDep	240	24	23%	23%	1%
Hoover	344	21%	21	21%	1%

Wynr 1	12	45%	45%	45% +	46
WMS Int 20	200	24%	24%	24% +	16
CSC	503	14%	14%	14% -	19
Int'Dap	324	22%	22%	22 -	14
Intercom	874	52%	51%	51% +	16

1123	35	34%	54% +	75
1222	94	9%	54% -	14
580	384	20	38 -	14
136	147	18%	18% +	9%
319	254	20	25%	

Wagon	73	72%	11%	12%	14%
Verpackung	1122	21%	22%	22%	14%
Karlsruhe	113	20%	20%	20%	14%
Kaiser Air	73	22%	22	22	
Kaiser L&O	44	45%	45%	45%	14%

Barb's 10	287	27%	27%	27%	vs	
DBRmk	633	13%	13%	13%	vs	
Comet 7.00	307	14%	14	14%		
IndBTR 50k	284	14%	14%	14%	vs	
LeeDta	713	26%	26	26%	vs	

Imports	2.26	21%	21%	21%	+ 1%
Exports	23	21%	21%	21%	
Imports	56	42%	42%	42%	
Exports	18	27%	27%	27%	+ 1%
Imports	26.69	49%	45%	45%	- 2%

DOC, 14	227	17	1792	1794	—
WashPost, 20	207	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	1/2
MayPI	163	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	—
McCombs, 28	70	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	1/2
McGinnis	202	7	9 1/2	9 1/2	1/2

Wicom 1	140	18%	18%	18%	18%
Wicom 2	125	43	42%	42%	42%
Wicordy 3a	145	14%	14%	14%	14%
Wicordy 3b	97	14%	14%	14%	14%
Wicordy 4	751	29%	29%	29%	29%

MAZDA C	72	7199	1196	1196+	1%
Mercedes 1.3a	73	3294	3294	3294+	14
Mercedes	1285	3994	3994	3994+	9%
Mercedes 40	778	1894	1894	1894	
Mercedes 34	71	2394	2394	2394	

WALMART	147	29%	29%	29%	%
WALGREEN	141	24%	20	24%	%
WALSH	181	25	23%	24%	%
WICK	230	5%	4%	5%	%

overseas, which would harm Maison Lazard's sales efforts.



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Japan's MITI Smooths the Bumps For Both Old and New Industries

Shell Had 18.5% Rise In Profits

GATT Sets Probe Of U.S. Flour Sale

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

TOKYO — The rapid strides made by Japan in such high technology fields as computers and semiconductors are generally viewed as the best examples of the Japanese industrial policy that emphasizes cooperation in business and government.

Perhaps the biggest achievement of Japanese industrial policy has been maintaining the country's employment rate at less than 3 percent, the lowest of any major developed country.

The most impressive thing about Japan's industrial policy is the way it manages the rationalization of its declining industries with a minimum of social and political obstruction.

said Frank A. Weil, a former deputy secretary of the Commerce Department.

The key government player in this process is the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The agency directs the orderly decline of ailing industries and nurtures up-and-coming industries. In doing so, Japan and its trade ministry has been criticized abroad for employing anti-competitive practices.

In the past, Japan has pursued the orderly decline of ailing industries comparatively well in such fields as coal, textiles and shipbuilding. For example, during the late 1950s before the switchover to oil, the coal mining industry employed more than 200,000 persons in the southern island of Kyushu. Now the number of coal mining jobs has been cut to about 7,000 through retrenching and attrition, and Kyushu is the home of semiconductor factories and other high-technology operations.

Japan again is faced with the problem of paring several declining industries. These are mainly businesses that have lost their competitiveness because of high energy costs in Japan or lower labor costs in newly industrializing countries.

The petrochemical industry is one such field, and the 12 main producers have recently reached an agreement for reducing capacity by 20 percent by 1985.

The petrochemical accord illustrates how agreements for curtailing production among the companies in an industry are put together by MITI. The Japanese industry has a surplus of plant capacity for making ethylene, a chemical feedstock used in adhesives and plastics. Japan suffers from a big cost disadvantage in ethylene, compared with U.S. and Canadian producers.

Last summer, at MITI's behest, a committee representing the main

ethylene producers began to discuss the problem. Seven groups were assigned to study the related problems and market projections in ethylene derivatives.

These sessions, held until the end of last year, were not antitrust violations in Japan because their stated purpose was to "advise" the trade ministry, not make policy. But the policy that resulted was essentially the collective recommendation of the industry groups, according to the participants.

The cutbacks in capacity have not begun yet. That awaits the parliament's approval of a "coordination law" permitting cartels and joint ventures to rationalize the industry. That approval is expected shortly.

"These tie-ups must increase the economic viability of the industry — that is the guiding principle," said Toshihiko Tanabe, the head of MITI's industrial structure division, "and no import restrictions must be added as part of the adjustment program."

According to the voluntary agreement, 12 ethylene producers and 6 ethylene derivative producers will be grouped into three consortia, each of which will be required to trim production capacity by 36 percent.

The companies apparently have not yet drawn up precise plans on which plants to scrap or how many workers to displace. They say they intend to avoid layoffs, mainly by transferring workers.

"You can't fire employees just because you are going to lose money for a few years," said Tadashi Oshitani, senior managing director of Mitsui Petrochemical Industries. "The costs in the short run are outweighed by the benefits in the long run of workers' loyalty and dedication to the company. I think it is one of the keys to the prosperity of the Japanese economy."

On the other side of the ledger are cooperation agreements to aid growth industries.

A ministry-orchestrated project begun in the mid-1970s to conduct research on sophisticated semiconductors, called very large-scale integrated circuits, is viewed as the most successful example of Japanese industrial policy in high technology.

The integrated circuits project also illustrates what the U.S. government finds "objectionable" in Japan's industrial policy, according to Lionel H. Olmer, undersecretary for international trade in the U.S. Commerce Department.

In the project, five major semiconductor companies — NEC, Hitachi, Toshiba, Mitsubishi Electric and Fujitsu — conducted coopera-

tive research under the ministry's aegis from 1976 to 1980.

The payoff for the Japanese industry seems to have been considerable. The work yielded more than 1,000 patents spanning a wide range of semiconductor technologies. Many industry analysts have said that the project enabled Japan to attain leadership, with two-thirds of the world market, in one key product, the 64K RAM, or random access memory, a chip that stores data.

Japanese executives note that the integrated circuit project helped with the development of fundamental technologies in design and manufacturing. But for mass production many adjustments were required, which were made on a company-by-company basis. And, they note, more efficient mass production is their advantage over U.S. producers of 64K RAMs.

Nonetheless, it is the integrated circuit-type coordinated research focusing on a particular product area that Japan's critics call industrial "targeting." Because its effect can be to nurture a new industry that can take over markets abroad, targeting is an unfair trade practice, they say.

International trade agreements prohibit government subsidies for exports of developed countries. But the so-called targeting is difficult to measure, and by measures that do exist Japan hardly appears to be an offender.

For instance, the U.S. government contributes 47 percent of all funds for research and development in the United States, while the Japanese government's share is about 27 percent. One significant difference, however, is that roughly half of the government-financed research in the United States is for military purposes; the military portion in Japan is about 2 percent.

Far more important than the money the ministry spends, according to foreign critics, is its role in reducing the risk in industries whose development it marks as a national priority. Once the ministry is involved, they say, bank loans and other essential services are more readily provided by the Japanese corporate community to companies in the chosen industry.

"Because the Japanese government has played that role is one of the main reasons our industrial policy has been successful," said Eisuke Sakakibara, a senior Finance Ministry official. "And as far as I'm concerned, there is nothing to be criticized in that."

This is the second of two articles on MITI and Japan's industrial policy.

Shell Had 18.5% Rise In Profits

The Associated Press

LONDON — Royal Dutch/Shell Group reported Thursday that first quarter group profits increased 18.5 percent, to £508 million (\$792 million), from the year earlier level.

The group called the results "satisfactory in the current circumstances," noting that its Shell Oil subsidiary in the United States reported a 15-percent drop in earnings during the quarter.

The oil company, in which Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. holds a 60-percent interest and Shell Transport and Trading Co. of Britain holds a 40-percent share, said the marked improvement in earnings was largely attributable to the manufacturing, marine and marketing sector.

It said exploration and production earnings also increased and the chemical segment reported a small profit. The increase in profits was also aided by the fall in the value of the British pound.

Coal results deteriorated to a near break-even level while the metals segment incurred heavier losses.

During the first quarter, demand for oil dropped partly because of milder weather. "As a result of this situation and the very competitive market conditions, there was a continued downward pressure on crude oil and oil products prices," the company said.

It noted "initial support" for the March 14 agreement by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to increase the base price of crude to \$29 a barrel and to set a 17.5 million barrel a day production ceiling.

Philips' Profit Rises

Philips of the Netherlands reported Thursday that announced sales in the first quarter grew three percent from the first quarter 1982 level, while net profit rose five percent to 122 million guilders (\$44.12 million), Reuters reported from Eindhoven, Netherlands.

The electronics company said that the results were in line with expectations for the year as a whole, whose sales volume is expected to grow at between four and five percent while results will gradually improve.

For the whole of 1982 net profit was 433 million guilders on sales of 42.99 billion guilders. Trading profit in first quarter fell from 361 million guilders in the corresponding 1982 level to 487 million guilders.

But profit after tax was 8 percent higher than in 1982 first quarter as the result of a continuing drop in financing charges, Philips said.

Trading profit in the first quarter was squeezed by pricing pressure on some product sectors, but as a percentage of sales it was still higher than in the second half of 1982, the company noted.

Philips said that its compact disc helped to boost sales of hi-fi equipment in a difficult market. It also noted a significant increase in sales of video cassette recorder and video games.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)			
Price	May	Aug.	Nov.
100	108.12/10	108.12/10	108.12/10
200	107.12/10	107.12/10	107.12/10
300	106.12/10	106.12/10	106.12/10
400	105.12/10	105.12/10	105.12/10
500	104.12/10	104.12/10	104.12/10

Gold 499.20-499.20

Valuers White Weld S.A.

1, Quai de Mont-Blanc

1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland

Tel. 31.82.31 - Telex 20.205

PORTNAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

81st U.S. \$3.25. Asked U.S. \$3.55.

As of date: May 19, 1983.

J.P.S.

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Koningsplein 112, 3rd Floor

1012 PK AMSTERDAM, Holland

Phone (4) 20.20.47/22878 Telex 18336

High European Satellite Hopes

(Continued from Page 19)

twice computers, photo and text facsimile transmission, teleconferences and other telematics applications. Europe, especially France, counts on these specialized services to stimulate the development of telematics and office automation.

Because of technical differences between ECS and Telescom 1, the tariffs for use of these services will vary. ECS will employ the classic telecommunications method for high-speed specialized services that requires the leasing of individual circuits to businesses. Telescom 1 will attempt a more sophisticated, digital-switching approach that enables call-by-call usage, as is done with standard telephone calls.

While the satellite projects demonstrate Europe's resolve to exploit the technological and commercial possibilities of space communications, they also are marked by the political compromises that often undermine the complete success of concerted European projects.

After the Telescom 1 project was begun, France decided to extend the so-called "footprint" of its satellite to cover most of Western Europe. The government is now marketing the business services offered by the system throughout the Continent. Eutelsat holds the exclusive lease for all applications that cross national boundaries.

"When decided, the project had been intended to be national," said Michel Gaucier, marketing director at Telescom 1. He said France decided to expand it to an international scale "because the technical transfer was easy" and "it would have taken longer for Eutelsat to offer the same type of specialized business service techniques."

But well-placed sources at the ESA and Eutelsat assert that France made the move because it realized that a purely domestic ser-

vice would not pay for its ambitious satellite project.

The consequence of France's decision has been to complicate Europe's attempt to develop a coherent technical approach to its regional satellite program.

Because users could use services offered by both systems and each system uses a different receiving antenna, "We might have clients for both systems that we cannot satisfy," said Roland Thoun, Belgium's representative at Eutelsat. "Two stations would be too much for the moment," said Steve Hoonhout, the Netherlands' representative.

Both Belgium and the Netherlands have yet to find clients for the Telescom 1 system.

With Schriber, director of operations at Eutelsat, sees "a little bit of Concorde" in Telescom 1. "It is very ambitious, all good ideas were integrated. But they did not look at economical terms," he said.

Sweden, Britain, Germany and Italy are also preparing their own national satellite systems.

"The intention of Eutelsat at the beginning was to have only one satellite system," explained Mr. Hoonhout. "Political grounds are making things totally different."

"With a large and efficient Eutelsat network there would be no need for domestic systems," said Mr. Caruso. But he added, "I am he first to recognize that national interests come before Eutelsat."

Mr. Caruso said Europe must decide whether it wants to have the ESA coordinate and assist the European development of its space industry (as originally planned), develop industrial consortia or let each country go it alone in space.

"The mistake that Europe is making is that they have not decided which approach to follow and so are following all three. And the result is that they are spending

more money and not getting the best results," he said.

Mr. Caruso warned that, for the moment, "There are more manufacturers of satellites than users. Prices will become noncompetitive and American and Japanese competition will win out."

Industry analysts also feel that there are too many European industrial groups in competition for the international communications market. Possessing advanced technologies is not a ticket to success, they say.

"The battle is not won in advance," noted one French banking economist. "European companies still have to prove that they can be commercially aggressive," he said.

But officials remain optimistic that the nascent European communications satellite program will survive these birth pains and go on to a vigorous future. Eutelsat plans to offer digitally switched specialized business services in the second generation of ECS satellites and the French have no intention of leaving the Eutelsat fold.

"France hopes to move back to a European project for the future generation of satellites," said Mr. Gaucier.

1982 BEKAERT

Consolidated results of the BEKAERT GROUP (in U.S. \$ million)

	1982	1981
Turnover	680.25	743.30
Net profit in favour of the Group	15.00	2.00
Depreciation	36.25	30.75
Own equity of the Group	212.00	226.50
Capital expenditures	24.25	37.50
Exchange rate on December 31st in B.F.	46.72	36.44
Personnel on December 31st	11,649	11,940

Breakdown of consolidated turnover 1982 by activity sector:

- Steel wire and steel wire products: 53%
- Steel wire for rubber reinforcement: 9%
- Furniture sector: 9%
- Engineering and services: 5%

Geographical breakdown of consolidated turnover 1982:

- B.E.C.: 51%
- Rest of Europe: 12%
- North America: 27%
- Rest of the world: 10%

Results of the parent company N.V. BEKAERT S.A. (in U.S. \$ million):

	1982	1981
Net profit	45.00	450.25
Net profit	10.50	5.50

in U.S. \$:

- Net profit per share: 5.58
- Net dividend (per share of the Board of Directors in the Gen. Assembly of shareholders): 2.54
- Exchange rate on December 31st in B.F.: 46.72

General assembly of shareholders: 1982, 1981, 1980, 1979, 1978, 1977, 1976, 1975, 1974, 1973, 1972, 1971, 1970, 1969, 1968, 1967, 1966, 1965, 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961, 1960, 1959, 1958, 1957, 1956, 1955, 1954, 1953, 1952, 1951, 1950, 1949, 1948, 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943, 1942, 1941, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932, 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 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SPORTS

76ers Reach NBA Finals

Bucks Eliminated Spurs Narrow Gap

By David DuPree

Washington Post Service

PHILADELPHIA — Angered at themselves for letting the series go on as long as it did, the Philadelphia 76ers let loose all their might against the Milwaukee Bucks Wednesday night.

The result was a convincing 115-103 victory at the Spectrum that sent the 76ers to the National Basketball Association championship finals for the third time in the last four seasons and the fourth time in the last seven. The last time the 76ers won the world title was in 1967.

The 76ers were dominant inside, outside and all over Wednesday night. Andrew Toney had 30 points, Moses Malone 28 and 17 rebounds and Julius Erving 26 points, as the 76ers eliminated the Bucks, four games to one, in their best-of-seven Eastern Conference championship series.

They will now face the winner of the Los Angeles Lakers-San Antonio Spurs series for the NBA championship.

"The 76ers are the best team I've seen in 10 years, no question," said the Bucks' coach, Don Nelson. "They should be the next world champions. I can't see any team touching them. They just have everything. They have no missing links."

"We couldn't have done any better than we did. We had to play over our capabilities to just compete with them and they could play mediocre and still be in the game."

While the first four games of the series were defensive battles with the tempo dictated by the Bucks, Milwaukee decided to run with the 76ers Wednesday night.

"I still was not enough," Malone, who was not double-teamed much Wednesday because the 76ers were running so well and because Toney was so deadly from outside, said he did not want this to be a close game. "We were more aggressive and looking to run all the time," he said. "Milwaukee made it easier by running with us."

Toney made his first five shots and had 20 points in the first half, but the Bucks always managed to find a way to stay within striking distance. They trailed by seven early in the game but cut the lead to two by the end of the period behind Marques Johnson's nine first-quarter points. They led by two points once in the second period, after a 22-foot jump shot by Junior Bridgeman (20 points) and a 16-footer by Bob Lanier, but that was the only time they led.

The 76ers quickly regained the lead on baskets by reserves Clint Richardson and Clemon Johnson.

The Bucks trailed by only a point late in the half, but Toney scored on a length-of-the-floor drive and Erving on a fast break for a 59-54 halftime lead.

Marques Johnson (21 points) and Lanier (14) led a rally that got the Bucks within a point early in the third period. The 76ers responded with a 13-2 spurt, six of the points by Erving, all on the fast break, to increase the advantage to 12 points.

Charlie Criss, the 5-foot-8 hero of Milwaukee's only victory of the series, scored eight points in the next four minutes and the Bucks reduced the margin to 81-76. But Maurice Cheeks made a free throw and then Richardson scored after Johnson was called for a traveling violation.

Richardson stole a pass from Sidney Moncrief and fed Cheeks for a fast break. Johnson missed two free throws for the Bucks and then Malone scored with an offensive rebound for another 12-point Philadelphia lead and this time the Bucks could not recover.

"We let the game get out of control in the second half when we let them get their fast break going," said Moncrief, who fouled out midway through the fourth period.

By Randy Harvey

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — With the San Antonio Spurs at the end of the plank, the Los Angeles Lakers failed to push. As a result, they lost, 117-112, in Game 5 of their best-of-seven series for the Western Conference championship in the National Basketball Association playoffs.

It was the second time in three games during this series that the Lakers have lost to the Spurs at the Forum. The Lakers still lead the series, three games to two, but must play Game 6 Friday night in San Antonio.

All things considered, there are worse places for the Lakers to spend a Friday night. Even though the Memorial Arena, featuring the treacherous Baseline Bums, is not the friendliest of places for visiting teams, the Lakers ignored all the hype last weekend and won two games there.

But the Lakers would rather be in Philadelphia. If they had won Wednesday night, they would be starting the championship series Sunday against the 76ers in the Spectrum.

If the Lakers win Friday night, they travel to Philadelphia Saturday and play on Sunday. If the Lakers lose Friday night, they return to the Forum for Game 7 against the Spurs on Sunday. The winner of that game would open the championship series in Philadelphia next Thursday night.

Several Lakers gave good enough efforts offensively to win on Wednesday.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar made 12 of 19 shots from the field and scored 30 points, his best production of this series.

Jamaal Wilkes scored 27 points, including 18 in the first half. The Lakers' guards, Magic Johnson and Norm Nixon, combined for 31 points. Johnson had his second triple-double in three games with 16 points, 19 assists and 11 rebounds.

But all five San Antonio starters scored in double figures — four had 20 or more points. Mike Mitchell, who has been virtually unstoppable in this series, again led them with 26, including 10 in the critical fourth quarter.

Archie Gooden scored 25 points, while point guard Johnny Moore had 23 — including three three-point shots. He also had 17 assists.

The Lakers again did an admirable defensive job against George Gervin, who made only eight of 24 shots from the field. But he still finished with 20 points.

It was an even game until the fourth quarter. The Lakers led by 10 points in the first half but were behind by four at the end of three quarters.

In the first four minutes of the fourth quarter, the lead changed hands six times as a capacity crowd of 17,505 fans grew more and more anxious. But the Spurs scored eight straight points and had an eight-point lead with a little more than five minutes remaining.

Abdul-Jabbar, playing much of the second half with four fouls, scored eight points in a row for the Lakers, but they could come no closer than three points.

They had an opportunity to cut the lead to one after Gervin was called for an offensive foul with 2:24 remaining, but the Lakers could not get a clean pass inside to Abdul-Jabbar and turned the ball over. The Lakers did not score again.

"When we had their lead down to three, we didn't even get off a shot," said the Lakers coach, Pat Riley. "I think that was the key."

But the Spurs won this game with their rebounding. They outrebounded the Lakers by nine in the second half and had a 45-39 advantage for the game. Offense had 14 rebounds, while three other players had none or more.



Mike Flanagan

Flanagan Hurt, Will Not Pitch For 8-10 Weeks

BALTIMORE — Mike Flanagan injured his knee in a "break accident" and will miss eight to 10 weeks, the Baltimore Orioles announced Wednesday as they placed the left-hander on the 21-day disabled list.

Flanagan, a former Cy Young Award winner, had been off to the best start of his career with a 6-0 record and a 2.72 earned-run average. He injured the knee fielding a slow bouncer by Tony Beanezz in the first inning of Tuesday night's doubleheader with the Chicago White Sox.

The Orioles general manager, Hank Peters, said that an arthrograph showed a stretch or incomplete tear of the medial collateral ligament but no cartilage damage. Flanagan will not need surgery, he said.

Wednesday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Oakland	5	2	.714
Minnesota	4	3	.571
Kansas, Keough (3), Conroy (5), Grass	3	4	.429
McKernan, Cias (7); Vlade, O'Connor (1)	2	5	.286
Loadner, W-Viola (2); L-Krueger (4)	1	6	.143
W-Viola, Minnesota, Ward (1)	0	7	.000
Seattle	5	2	.714
Seattle	4	3	.571
Jack, Jackson (4), Geisel (1), McHitt (1)	3	4	.429
W-Viola, Seattle, Seattle (4) and Slinger	2	5	.286
Seattle (5); Seattle (5); Seattle (5)	1	6	.143
Seattle, Griffin (1); Milwaukee, Simmons (3)	0	7	.000
St. Louis City	5	2	.714
St. Louis	4	3	.571
St. Louis	3	4	.429
St. Louis and W-Viola; Brown and Geo	2	5	.286
St. Louis (5); L-Krueger (4)	1	6	.143
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OBSERVER

Hard of Hearing

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I woke up deaf in the night ear one morning, waited a few weeks for the problem to clear up, and when it didn't, went uptown to Manhattan's mink belt to see a doctor. There at Madison Avenue and 57th Street where coffee and toast can cost you \$7.50, a panhandler struck on my deaf side.

I couldn't hear a word he was saying, but he had that expression you see on panhandlers faces when they're cold, stone sober, and I naturally figured he was saying, "If only I had the subway fare to Wall Street, I could corner the market in rubies before lunchtime."

I gave him a quarter, which is what I give panhandlers nowadays. I used to give a dime but went up to a quarter as a cost-of-living adjustment to allow for inflation. Instead of tugging his forehead respectfully, the man began growling.

Turning 180 degrees to bring my good ear into use, I was ready to apologize, but his growls were now coming in clear and loud. "Two dollars and fifty cents," he was growling. "I can't get to the Bronx for a quarter."

Ah ha! So that was it. My quarter hadn't satisfied him. I've got to take the express bus to get to the Bronx," he complained, "and all you give me is a quarter."

"I'm sorry, but I didn't hear you. I'm deaf in my right ear," I said. "Well you hear me all right now, don't you?"

An idiotic impulse to please this deafened man led me to two more quarters out of my pocket. "Is that all you got?" he asked. "Yes, sorry," I said.

"You rich people!" he sneered. I crossed the street, walked a block, stopped for a traffic light and became aware of a second man at my deaf side. Another panhandler, by the smell of him, Not wishing to get off on the wrong foot this time, I said, "I'm deaf in that ear. Try the other." And turned the good ear just in time to hear him cry, "Go ahead and pretend you're deaf, you rich..."

I turned my bad ear to him just in time to miss his final word, but thousands of other mink-belt habi-

ties must have heard it because I could see half of them roaring with laughter as he strode away, saluting me with primitive finger gestures.

I detail these two encounters not to deplore the spread of panhandling into Manhattan's most elegant quarter, or to complain about the insolence of these up-town grifters who have obviously been spoiled by life among the limousine crowd, but to illuminate the social difficulties created by even a minor physical disability.

A person with one good ear is, after all, not terribly afflicted by fate. At times, it can even be a blessing. By sleeping with the good ear buried in a pillow, for example, he is not harassed by the noise of sirens whirling in the night or of hot-tempered neighbors shooting each other.

Still, in public there is the constant sense of a need to apologize, even to panhandlers. Life becomes a steady repetition of "I'm sorry, but would you repeat that?" uttered to the entire right side of the universe. In crowded rooms, one heads for the corner where no one can occupy the ground to the right.

On occasions when the entire world cannot be isolated on your left, you catch yourself in increasingly crusty irritation saying, "What? What? What? What? What? What? What?"

Recently a celebrated wit-about-town who maneuvered himself to my deaf side got off a piece of repartee that sent the rest of the circle into gales of laughter. Thinking the line had come from behind me, I turned around. "What?" I said.

The wit, who was now dimly within hearing range, repeated his jest politely. This time I could see that the laughter was more strained. I also located the source of the joke and turned my good ear his way.

"What?" I said. He delivered it a third time. Nobody laughed but me. I apologized, but afterward I noticed him deliberately moving other people to my deaf side, obviously to talk about me behind my deaf ear. It's amazing how quickly you can distrust people who get on the wrong side of you.

New York Times Service

Beth Henley

By Sylvie Drake

LOS ANGELES — When Beth Henley's "The Wake of Jamie Foster" opened on Broadway last fall and the reviews began to roll in, the opening-night party turned into a real wake. For Henley, whose only other Broadway experience, the previous year, had been the success of "Crimes of the Heart," a play that won her the Pulitzer Prize when she was not quite 28 years old, the shock of this failure was traumatic.

Unable to control her disappointment, Henley rushed outside, sat in the gutter and broke into tears. Her agent, Gil Parker, tried to comfort her. Actress Belita Moreno, a longtime friend and a member of the cast, followed, reminding Henley that, before "The Wake" went to Broadway, they had agreed that they were not going to worry about its success or failure. They were doing it for the experience, for the fun, for the art.

"Yes," Henley replied between sobs, "but we lied."

It was the kind of story that sounds apocryphal, but Henley knows it was true. "I loved the production of 'The Wake,'" she said recently in her office — a pleasant, old-fashioned apartment in a 1930s pink stucco hacienda on the outskirts of Beverly Hills. "I went to the theater every night. It was the best experience I've ever had, working on any play. I loved the cast. I loved Uta (Grosberg, the director). I was completely surprised [by the reviews], which was good because I had no sense of dread. It's like suddenly you're hit by a meteorite or something."

Henley spoke slowly in a marked Southern drawl, her bashfulness sometimes getting in the way of the words. Slender and brown-eyed, 41, she has all the way to 40 before I'm a failure in my 30s," Henley, 30, spoke of her childhood in Jackson, Mississippi. Her father was a lawyer who had a career in state politics. Her mother was active in the Jackson Community Theater. Her three sisters — one older, two younger — "don't recognize themselves" as the siblings in "Crimes," a play about three sis-



Playwright Henley: "It's like suddenly you're hit by a meteorite or something."

ters reunited in the kitchen of their family home when the youngest is accused of shooting her husband.

"My older sister is out a spinster," said Henley. "My younger sister has a happy marriage and didn't shoot her husband. 'Crimes' is based on how we all get along, how we have fun together, fight about little things and break apart."

It was, all things considered, an uneventful childhood. "We did the usual stuff," she said. "I wrote a play in sixth grade about a girl running off to live with beatniks. I wanted to stage it in the garage, with boys. I could hardly talk to boys, let alone direct them. It was horrible."

Things went from bad to worse in junior high and high school. Henley had grown shy and withdrawn. "I went to SMU [Southern Methodist University] as an acting major, and I was in ecstasy. I was so happy to find something I cared about doing instead of staring at the walls."

Henley came to Los Angeles in 1976, where she later wrote "Crimes of the Heart." It was almost a first effort. Henley had only written a one-act play at college called "Am I Blue," then a musical during the year she spent looking for a job in Dallas.

Two friends, Mark Hardwick and Stephen Tobolowsky, wrote the music and the lyrics and Henley wrote the book. The university gave them \$600 and let them do it for the students. "I felt like

How a Pulitzer Prize-Winner Tries to Cope With the Failure of Her 2d Broadway Play

I was in New York City or something. There I was, watching them practice the tap-dancing and playing the music. It was one of the best times of my life."

It was another Dallas friend, the playwright Frederick Bailey, who was responsible for launching "Crimes of the Heart." His play "The Bluebeard" had won a prize at the annual festival of new plays staged at the Actors Theater of Louisville and after reading "Crimes" in 1978, Bailey sent his friend's play to the Louisville artistic director. It was staged at the festival in 1979.

Three other regional productions followed. Interest was manifested by New York producers, but it was not until the play was produced at the Manhattan Theater Club and Henley went on to win the 1981 Pulitzer that "Crimes" received its final Broadway validation, opening at the Golden

Has winning that Pulitzer changed Henley's life? "People ask me that and I always give the worst answers," she lamented. "Before I won the Pulitzer, if I went places, I stayed in people's homes. Now they put me up in hotels. But I still have the same friends, pretty much. I live in the same house, though I'm about to move, and I got my red Rabbit convertible."

"People are more willing to look at your work. It's funny. You go through the experience of having a huge success and all these people are kind of clamoring for you, to meet you, think you might write for their movies."

And then you have a huge flop and walk down the streets of New York feeling like the streets are parting and nobody wants to touch you. Just walking into your agent's office the next day is kind of strange.

"But in the long run you still have your same friends who really are your friends."

Henley still likes to act. She was in a Frederick Bailey play at the Odyssey two years ago and recently did a day's work as a Bible pusher in an upcoming movie called "Swing Shift." She's written a screenplay, "The Moonwatcher," based on her experiences at graduate school in Illinois. Another play, "The Miss Frockenacker Contest," produced three years ago at the Victory Theater in Burbank, California, and later in London, will be done in Chicago this summer. And her latest theater piece, untitled so far, will be completed this month.

"The Debutante Play" is what I call it to myself," she said. "It's really about a murder. Kind of a mystery, too. It has a fairy-tale tone to it, with all these skeletons in people's closets."

Henley has been criticized for writing characters that are too kooky to be believed as real, but "my plays aren't realistic," she counters. "They're born of images of real events. I really can't write about reality. I don't know what my plays are. They're just filtered through the mind, or the heart, or something, and that's how they come out. They're real to me. They're real because they come from something real."

PEOPLE

Top Cannes Awards

"The Ballad of Naramaya," the Japanese film by the director Shunji Imaiura, won the Golden Palm award at the Cannes film festival. The grand prize for creation was shared by the French director Robert Bresson for "L'Argent" (Money) and the Italian director Nanni Moretti for "Nostalgia" (Nostalgia). The special jury prize was awarded to the Monty Python comedy "The Meaning of Life." Italy's Gian-Marco Volante received the best male actor award for his role in the Swiss film "La Mort de Mario Tio" and West Germany's Hanna Schygalla was judged best actress for her role in the Italian film "Storia di Piers" (The Story of Piers). It was the first time the 57-year-old Imaiura had presented an official selection at Cannes, where the Golden Palm can mean a 15-to-40 per cent increase in box office revenue in western Europe. His film, which stars Ken Ogata and Susumu Sakuma, is based on an ancient Japanese peasant practice of sending the old to die in the mountains. Imaiura, a native of Tokyo, has directed 15 films. Jack Lang, the French minister of culture, whose past statements on American cultural dominance of filmmaking have aroused considerable controversy, seems to be warming to U.S. moviemakers. He met heads of some of the United States' largest studios at a luncheon during the Cannes film festival. "He was charming, he was congenial, he was warm," said Jack Valenti, the president of the Motion Picture Association of America. "I think Mr. Lang was reaching out with a cordial hand and saying, 'Let's talk, let's be friends.'" However, Lang's office insisted that there has been no change and that some of Lang's past statements had been simply misunderstood. "You can't say we made peace," said Francois Beuk, Lang's aide in charge of cinema, "because we were never at war."

The Metropolitan Opera's "fiftieth anniversary" catalog described it as a gem "fit for a king's ransom or a museum's desire" and worth \$60,000. But Ann Cichelli, who won the yellow sapphire, said she could not find anyone who would give her more than \$7,000 for it. Cichelli, the winner of the top prize in the Met's 1982 fund-raising raffle, has begun

legal steps to sue the opera, intending to sell the stone so she could buy a truck for her son, Cichelli said she had the stone appraised by six or seven jewelers in New York City, all of whom valued it at \$6,000 to \$7,000. She said she decided to begin legal action after the opera company notified the Internal Revenue Service she had received a gift valued at \$60,000. Henry W. Lantierman, general counsel for the Met, said that there was no basis for the complaint. The 91-carat sapphire was donated for the raffle by Douglas J. Cooper the president of a jewelry concern in Philadelphia. Cooper said the sapphire was an extremely rare gem, one that "not every Tom, Dick and Harry" jeweler would recognize the value of. He said if Cichelli waited for the right buyer she could get her price. In the complaint, Cichelli asks for \$55,000 for compensatory damages, \$165,000 for punitive damages and \$5,000 on the ground that the Met falsely stated the value of the stone to the Internal Revenue Service. Cichelli said that in papers filed with the IRS she disputed the gem's worth and paid tax based on a \$7,000 appraisal, not the \$60,000 value claimed by the Met. She said the IRS had not informed her of any resolution of the issue.

The composer Gian Carlo Menotti is trying to finish an opera on the life of the Spanish artist Goya. He is also busy restoring Samuel Barber's opera "Antony and Cleopatra." And he wants to escalate the Festival of Two Worlds in Spoleto, Italy, and Charleston, South Carolina, to a Festival of Three Worlds. "I've received an official invitation from the Australian government to start a third Spoleto Festival in Melbourne, completely funded by the government, to start in 1985 and be a yearly affair," he said. "It would have productions both from Spoleto and Charleston. I've not accepted, but I'm considering very seriously and probably will carry out at least one year and see how it goes." Menotti started the Festival of Two Worlds in Spoleto in 1958. In 1977, he started another Festival of Two Worlds — in Charleston. Both are annual events. The Charleston festival opens today.

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